The Literary Digest

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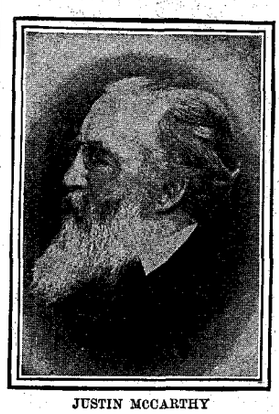

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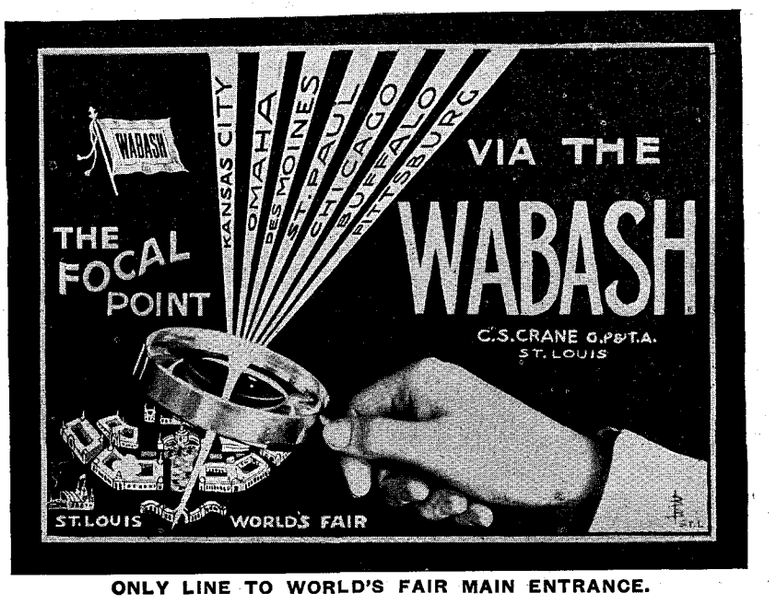

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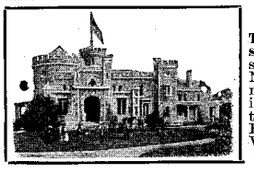

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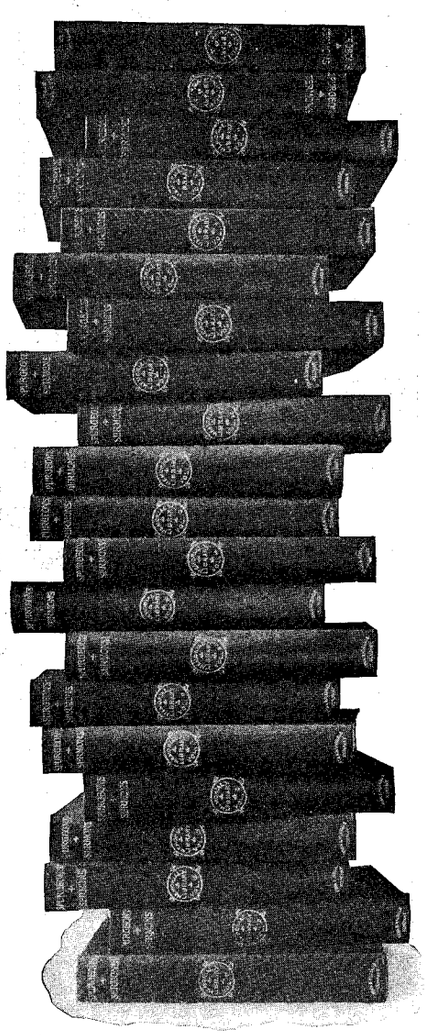

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

"IT is a black day," says the St. Petersburg *Russ*, commenting upon the loss of the *Petropavlovsk* and Vice-Admiral Makaroff on Wednesday of last week; but the Russian paper seems to take comfort in the thought that "we have been struck by blind fate, not by the enemy." The peculiar comfort which the Russian paper found in the thought that the big battle-ship had accidentally run upon a Russian mine, however, was soon dispelled by Admiral Togo's confession that the mine was a Japanese one, placed there for the very end that it so fatally accomplished. The correspondent of the London *Times* and New York *Times* (who sends his messages to shore by "wireless," and who is threatened with death by a special Russian edict against correspondents using that system) relates how the Japanese mining-ship *Korio Maru* went boldly up to the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur during the night of April 12, and laid a series of mines across it while "the concentrated beams of four searchlights showed up every spar and rail" and "a merciless fire swept around her." At daybreak a squadron of six Japanese cruisers appeared off the port to entice the Russians out, while Admiral Togo and the main Japanese squadron lay along the coast, hid by fog, "prepared to pounce in and catch the Russians at sea if they succeeded in evading the mines." The Russian squadron (three battle-ships and three cruisers) came out through the ambuscade of mines safely, and were beginning the pursuit of the decoy squadron, when the fog lifted and revealed the main Japanese fleet. Makaroff at once put back, and was about to enter the harbor when his flagship hit one of the hidden mines, was lifted almost out of the water by a frightful explosion, followed by two other explosions, supposed to have come from the boilers and the magazine, and the great ship turned over and went down at once. The battle-ship *Pobieda* also hit a mine, but was able to limp into the harbor.

VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF,

The "Bull-dog of the Russian Navy," who succeeds Makaroff. "In naval circles," we are told, "Skrydloff is considered more experienced, more prudent, and quite as brave as the late admiral."

VICE-ADMIRAL STEPAN OSIPOVITCH MAKAROFF,

Lured from Port Arthur by a ruse and sent to the bottom, with his flagship, by a Japanese mine.

Worse than the loss of the battle-ship, however, is the loss of the "Cossack of the Sea," Vice-Admiral Makaroff. Upon his arrival at Port Arthur to take command, on March 8, he "on the instant altered a fleet hunted and fleeing into an active, aggressive naval force," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and "in a day turned the tides of war." "Unless the Russian navy list has his match," adds the same journal, "his fateful end is an irretrievable disaster." Even the Japanese express regret, says a Tokyo despatch, that they could not have had "a good, stout fight on the open sea" with so gallant an admiral, "whose valor and ability they fully recognize." Makaroff was a severe critic of the modern battle-ship and thought it liable to turn turtle (which the *Petropavlovsk* did after the explosion), and it was only a few days before the disaster that he was induced to transfer his flag from one of the cruisers to the ill-fated vessel. Sixteen of his staff and six hundred of the crew went down with the ship. The Grand Duke Cyril, heir to the throne after the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duke Vladimir (Cyril's father), was on the bridge, and escaped, wounded, by leaping into the sea. Vasili Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter of war-scenes, was Admiral Makaroff's guest on board his flag-ship, and was lost with it.

The New York *Press* thinks that this disaster foreshadows ultimate victory for the Japanese. It says:

"With the sounding of the first gun against Port Arthur the Czar's war power was shaken. After the fall of Makaroff it is prostrate. Nor is it possible to believe that the unpreparedness and the blundering which have destroyed the Russian fleet will not be repeated with the Russian army, and that the penalties which have been exacted in the Yellow Sea will not be due in Manchuria, for the shadow of personal incompetence lies on all the Russian arms, or it could not have been so disastrously ignored in Russia's estimate of the formidable might of her war-ships and the valor and greatness of their commanders.

"It will not be long, if the Port Arthur defeats carry any lesson which the mind may heed, until the world will witness the strange

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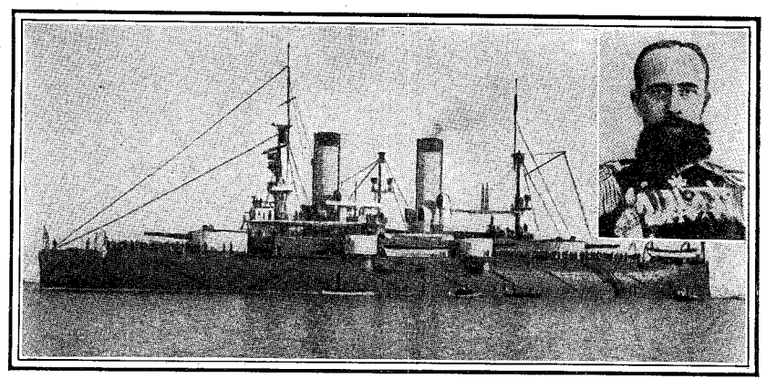
spectacle in modern history of a nation of Europe, reared on military foundations, spread at the feet of a native people in the Far East."

The Hartford *Courant* and the Pittsburg *Gazette* remark that if the superstitious Russians believe that wars are controlled by fate, they must begin to suspect that fate is on the Japanese side. The Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks in a similar vein:



THE "PETROPAVLOVSK" AND HER COMMANDER, CAPTAIN JAKORLEFF.
Sunk by a Japanese mine on April 13.

"It is easy to believe what is said in the despatches from St. Petersburg to-day about the depression visible in all parts of the city. Not the mere loss of the *Petropavlovsk*, sufficiently depressing as that in itself might be, but the slowly mastered fact that their entire marine power has been swept away, is what explains the existing apprehension that the whole story of the adventure against Japan is to be one of the most melancholy in the history of the country. The defeats sustained in the Crimean war were far from being without redeeming features. It was open to the Russian people to find sources of gratification in that they had made a gallant stand against four adversaries—namely, England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, with Austria threatening to throw her sword into the same scale. In the present instance disaster has been inflicted by a single nation, and that one which the Russians had been systematically taught to despise. Moreover, the consolation which is often given to the defeated side of having suffered in a good cause is denied them in this instance, for no cause could be much worse than that for which the Czar unfurled his banner when he sought by fraud and force to bring into subjection the empire of Japan. To all the mortification of defeat is added the deeper humiliation of feeling that, by every moral consideration, it is justly deserved. From the day in which Russia, in combination with Germany and France, forced Japan to surrender Port Arthur to China, on the pretext that the retention of it would be a menace to the integrity of China, until the hour struck for the war now in progress to begin, the course of Russia was marked by every quality that distinguishes a robber from an honest man, and an honorable nation from a vast combination of bandits.

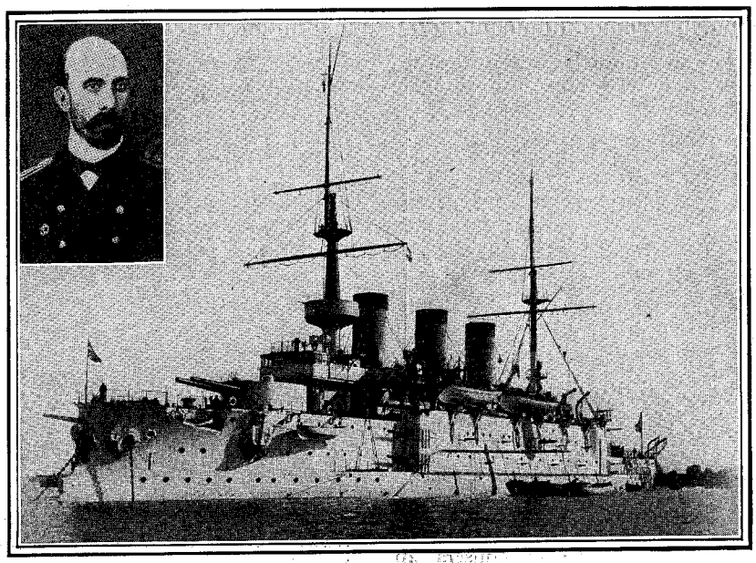
"These, we say, are the reflections which account for the present sense of depression at St. Petersburg, and which may well banish from the thought of the people any hope that the army will be able to retrieve in any degree what the navy has so impressively lost. It is a dismal hour for a nation that has been taught to believe wholly in the doctrine of force, when the suspicion dawns upon it that there is a just God in heaven."

GRAND DUKE CYRIL,
Who was on the bridge of the *Petropavlovsk*, and escaped, wounded, by leaping into the sea. There are only two lives between him and the Russian throne.

VASILI VERESTCHAGIN,
The celebrated Russian painter of war scenes, who was a guest of Makaroff on the *Petropavlovsk* and was lost.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE "MISSOURI."

NEWSPAPERS that hailed with enthusiasm the establishment of new records in rapid-firing with big guns in our navy are now urging restrictions in that line, in view of the distressing accident on the battle-ship *Missouri*. They think that the spirit of rivalry prevailing throughout the squadrons may have tempted the gun crew in the *Missouri's* turret to disregard necessary precautions. It was during target practise off Pensacola, on April 13, that an explosion in a 12-inch gun turret cost the lives of five officers and twenty-seven men. The fire spread below, threatening the magazine; but through the presence of mind of officers this was flooded, thus saving the ship from total destruction. In the accounts of the accident printed in the newspapers several individuals are mentioned as having distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery. Captain William S. Cowles prevented the beaching of the ship and also plunged into the gas-filled chamber and



THE "POBIEDA" AND HER COMMANDER, CAPTAIN ZATSARENNYI.
Damaged by a Japanese mine on April 13.

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assisted in the work of rescue. It is said that Chief Gunner's Mate Monson saved the ship from destruction by closing the magazine doors at no little risk to himself. He was assisted by Able Seaman J. E. Knight, in spite of burns so serious that they caused his death.

Many experts express the belief that the explosion was the result of a "blow-back"; in other words, gases and particles of matter in combustion that still remained in the bore after the previous shot were blown back by the wind and ignited the powder which had been inserted in the breech, from which burning material dropped to the handling-room below and set off other charges which were in readiness to be sent up to the turret. It appears that the ordnance officers aboard the *Missouri* had taken extra precautions against such an accident, and for three days no firing with large pieces was done on account of the direction of the wind. It is also denied that the gun crew was trying to establish a record in quick-firing. Secretary Moody, according to the Washington despatches, thinks that the accident may have been due, in part, to disregard of the naval regulations regarding target practise. The reports say that a thousand or more pounds of powder were lying in the handling-room of the turret in front of the open magazine at the time of the explosion. A board of inquiry is investigating the accident, but as most of those who could give information about it were killed, the belief prevails in some quarters that the truth may never be known.

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WILLIAM S. COWLES,

Captain of the *Missouri*, who personally aided in the work of rescue, at the peril of his life.

The papers are calling for more precaution in the loading and firing of the big guns, but they prefer to withhold comment until the report of the board of inquiry has been made public. It is recalled that last year guns exploded on the *Iowa* and *Massachusetts*, killing about fifteen men, and soon afterward a special order was issued to prevent a repetition of these accidents. "In view of the horrible tragedy," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the Navy Department should do something to prevent practise tests from being turned into mad rivalry in 'beating the record.' We lost more able seamen and officers yesterday than perished in the entire Spanish-American war." This accident, observes the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "is a startling evidence of the cost of life as well as treasure which may be entailed by an undue and reckless pursuit of the policy of naval expansion." *The Army and Navy Journal* remarks:

"The accident on the *Missouri* is only one of a series which has attended the development of modern war-ships, modern ordnance, and high explosives. These accidents are among the penalties of naval greatness, and they are common to all navies. . . . We have had our share, but no more than our share of them, and shall doubtless have others as our navy increases, but we shall not halt in our naval policy because human genius is not capable of absolutely eliminating the possibility of accidents. Every mishap, great or small, is a powerful incentive to increased vigilance. Every life lost on the *Missouri* places a sacred obligation of greater alertness upon every member of the service, and thus by placing before officers and men a high example of sacrifice and devotion to duty the personnel of the navy is steadfastly advancing to a standard of efficiency, discipline, and courage unparalleled in the navies of the world."

The New York *Press* believes that such accidents are bound to occur, and thinks that our gunners are running the risk that will eventually bring our navy up to perfection. To quote:

"Because of a railway wreck, with a sacrifice of scores of lives, reasonable minds do not argue that traveling by rail should be abandoned. . . . Men in the service of the navy who lose their lives by premature discharges of guns and unprevented explosions of munitions at target practise are taking the risk which is inseparable from the business of war—both its making and its preparation. They are taking the risk which is necessary in peace times to the perfection of the fighting machine as in war it is necessary to the successful application of the machine to the more dangerous work."

It is said that the *Missouri* had been provided with fans to expel the gases from the turrets, but the draft may have been too strong for them.

"CÆSARISM" IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

IT is becoming apparent from the utterances of Democratic leaders and newspapers that in the coming campaign they intend to charge President Roosevelt with "Cæsarism"—with the usurpation of power not properly his own. It seems also to be their intention, if Judge Parker shall be nominated, to lay emphasis on his judicial character and devotion to the law, in contrast with "a man," as the Houston *Post* (Dem.) says, "who knows no law or propriety, except the law of his own imperious will and the expediency of his own political fortune, a man whose hectoring to his elders and betters is heard daily, who, booted and spurred, is riding down precedent and stampeding his party into a nomination that every one of the leaders would oppose if he dared." In fact, adds the same paper, "the country longs for relief from the strenuous, the academic, the impertinent, the dictatorial, and the daring which Mr. Roosevelt embodies, and Judge Parker's calm, conservative, characterful poise, his dignity and learning, his respect for the law and his utter lack of the sensational and the dramatic will afford precisely that relief."

President Roosevelt's interference in the coal strike, his anti-trust campaign, his Panama *coup*, his treatment of the race problem, and his recent pension order are cited as instances of this tendency in his disposition; and if he does these things when he is seeking reelection, his critics ask, what would he not do if he should receive indorsement at the polls next fall? Bourke Cockran (Dem.) made this the theme of a speech in Congress a few days ago, in which he asserted that the House is falling into "decrepitude" under Presidential encroachments. By one stroke of the pen, in his pension order, said Mr. Cockran, the President has appropriated $30,000,000; and "if this order be tolerated without protest by the House," he asked, "what power is there that the executive order can not usurp?" And in referring to the Panama affair, he remarked that "the President allows Congress the privilege of declaring war, but the President makes war when he chooses to."

Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.):

"Mr. Roosevelt is too much inclined to seek fame after the manner of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome. His treatment of the race-problem, for instance, has been to the last degree ruthless and incendiary. There is about him that peculiar restlessness of temperament which marks the German Emperor. The White House is becoming more and more the center of purely personal government. The burden of the pension-roll has just been largely increased by an executive order. General Wood has been given an utterly undeserved promotion, to please his former companion in arms. The fundamental ideals of the republic can not survive if this pigmy autocrat be allowed to work his own sweet will through another four years of licensed egotism."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "the Democratic

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party is obviously preparing to make a political issue" out of this; and, it adds, "it can not be denied that they have plenty of material." It continues:

"We do not remember any period in recent history—not excepting the second Administration of Grant—when there has been a greater readiness on the part of the Executive to attempt encroachments on the rights of House and Senate, or greater success in such attempts, than in the past few years. In several conspicuous instances—that of the 'constructive recess,' that of reading into an appropriation bill the word 'Panama' for 'Colombia,' that of the recent pension order—the President has effectively nullified the prerogatives conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. He has acted in these matters very much as if he were defying his opponents to impeach him, but he seems to have come out of each encounter stronger and more lawless in temper than ever.

"In much the same way, last year, the Executive solved the currency question by decreeing what should and what should not be surplus reserves—a matter down to that time not dreamed to be anything but legislative. In fact, during this Administration, construing out of existing law or treaty permission to do something which it never contemplated, has come to be a regular means of overriding the difficulties presented by the constitutional division of powers. All this is, of course, the baldest sort of usurpation."

The reply to these charges, made by the President's defenders, is that his anti-trust campaign is perfectly legal, his action in the coal strike and his Panama *coup* have been sanctioned by public sentiment, and his pension order follows a precedent set by President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland himself, when interviewed in regard to the pension order, said: "So far as I can see, the change is in keeping with the law." Senator Spooner (Rep.) said in a speech in Congress on April 9:

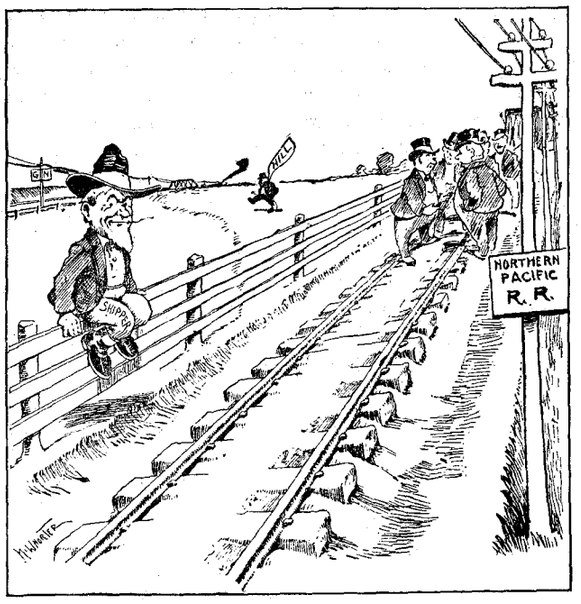
"Whatever else the President has demonstrated—and he has demonstrated many good qualities—he has demonstrated, above all else, his unfaltering devotion to law. If a man ever occupied the White House who has walked conscious of his oath to see that the law was faithfully enforced, that man is Theodore Roosevelt. You criticize him for his action in the coal strike. A man never did a wiser thing, in my estimation, than did he in inaugurating that arbitration. He did not usurp his functions as President. He plainly informed the men whom he called to the White House that he had no power as President. He did not send troops into Pennsylvania. I suppose your calm President, your safe President, your judicial-minded President, would have felt constrained to sit in the White House, silent and unmoved by the sufferings of the country. Not so, thank God! with Theodore Roosevelt. He, the individual who happened to be in the White House, sought to remedy the situation, and succeeded. Had he not, there would have been millions of socialists made in a week, and mobs, made up of men whose wives and families were dying of cold and exposure, would have thronged the streets of our cities and torn down buildings to burn them for fuel."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks the Democrats must be hard up for an issue if this is the best one they can produce. It says:

"President Roosevelt has a political record which antedates that earned in his present position, and it is a fair index of the man. Its dominating feature is pure and enthusiastic patriotism which is at war with Cæsarism. In every position filled by him his effort—indeed, it may be said, his whole effort—has been to use his office for the benefit of his State or country. His bitterest enemy will scarcely deny this. He has probably made as few mistakes, whether in his previous career or as President of the United States, as any statesman who has so conspicuously filled the public eye, and the charge of Cæsarism or of an attempt to subvert the Constitution by concentrating in his office powers which do not belong to it, will scarcely impress any save those who are chronic sufferers from political strabismus."

THE COLORADO CONFLICT.

THE labor war between the miners and coal companies in Colorado is beginning to attract the serious attention of the whole country. "The condition there has been bordering on civil war for several months past," says the Indianapolis *Journal;* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks "there are indications that there is a small rebellion in Colorado, and that the insurgents are led by the Executive Department of the State." The situation is "discreditable" and "closely akin to chaos," declares the Boston *Journal;* and the Cleveland *Leader* says that for many months it "has shocked the moral sense of the country." The strike began on November 9 last, the miners demanding semi-monthly payments, an eight-hour day, better ventilation of the mines, and the recognition of 2,000 pounds as a ton, instead of having to mine from 2,400 to 3,000 pounds per ton, as before. An amendment to the state constitution, providing for an eight-hour law, was adopted by 40,000 majority at the state election in 1902;



SHIPPER: "Let 'em dicker. As long as the road stays and the fence stays, I'm all right."

—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch.*

THE REAL BONE.

PARTY ON THE FENCE: "They growl at one another, but they keep their eyes on me!"

—Satterfield in the Brooklyn *Citizen.*

THE MERGER QUARREL AND THE PUBLIC.

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but the legislature failed to enact such a law. The assertion was freely made that the legislature was influenced by corrupt motives in its failure to obey the popular mandate, and the miners felt justified in trying to obtain by a strike what had been thus denied them. Some months ago Governor Peabody put several mining districts under martial law, and the reign of the military has been marked by the seizure and exile of labor leaders and members of the unions. District Judge Theron Stevens has interfered with this work by injunctions and writs of *habeas corpus;* but Adjt.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell and Capt. Bulkley Wells, who command the militia, have disregarded the judge's orders and have been upheld in their course by Governor Peabody. The judge has declared the officers to be in contempt of court, has assessed a fine of $500 on each, in their absence, and expresses regret that he can not hale the governor before his court and give him similar treatment. Says the judge:

"A very grave question is presented as to whether it is the striking miners or the Governor of Colorado and the national guard that are engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the State. If there is to be a reign of military despotism in this State, and civil authority is to have no jurisdiction, the latter might as well go out of business."

This conflict between the court and the militia is to be taken to the state Supreme Court.

Governor Peabody says:

"The courts have no right to enjoin or arrest the officers or members of the military while they are on duty. They are not subject to attachment or injunction at this time. If the District Court of Ouray is to be allowed to interfere in the carrying out of the plans of the military under martial law, there is no reason why a justice of the peace might not with equal authority intervene and render the military absolutely powerless and impotent."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* describes the situation in Colorado thus:

"Hundreds of union miners have been seized and locked up for no stated cause, union newspapers have been suppressed, outside labor agitators have been forcibly deported from the State, and countless numbers of Colorado miners have been dealt with in the same way. A miner mysteriously disappears and his family is left to conjecture whether he has been murdered or not, until a letter comes from him in another State. He had been kidnapped and forcibly removed from the State by the militia—presumably because no criminal charges could be found against him; his presence was obnoxious to the organized operators, and so this means was resorted to for getting rid of him. It is said, and we have seen no denial of the statement, that hundreds of men, citizens of Colorado, have thus been driven from their homes and families into exile. That the proceeding is of the most high-handed and essentially lawless character is evident. Equally clear is it that trouble of the most serious sort must grow out of persistence in these extraordinary proceedings.

"The whole of the miners' story has not been told, and we must question whether in all honesty and truth they would care to tell the whole. That they have used intimidation and force to keep out non-union men is readily to be believed. Quite likely there have been desperate characters among them who have dynamited mines or machinery in cases, and their counter charges that hundreds of lives have been lost in the mines by the neglect of operators to observe the laws regarding ventilation, etc., and that some of the outrages charged to the strikers have resulted from the employment of men ignorant of the use of explosives, deserve attention. But beyond all this is the apparent fact that the miners, through lawful methods, have sought to bring about eight-hour enactments, and that the operators, through unlawful methods, have succeeded in defeating the same, and have then undertaken to break up the labor organizations altogether, in which task they have the assistance of the whole military power of the State employing the most outrageous measures of suppression. It would seem to be time for the state authorities of Colorado and the mine operators to give ear to more peaceful counsels in dealing with the situation. Nothing but far worse trouble can come of a relentless prosecution of their present course."

THE FOLK BOOM IN MISSOURI.

CIRCUIT-ATTORNEY FOLK, of St. Louis, whose war on corruption in his home city has commanded national attention, is now the center of a campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor that is being followed with keen interest by the press. The Detroit *News* (Ind.) calls his campaign "a contest between the honest sentiment of the unorganized majority against the corrupt purposes of a perfectly organized machine." At this writing, Mr. Folk has secured 158 of the 710 delegates to the state convention. The number necessary to nominate is 356, but the managers of Mr. Folk's campaign declare that he will have at least 500 votes in the convention. Opposed to Mr. Folk are Judge Gantt, a member of the Supreme Court, which has freed several of the convicted "boodlers" on technicalities of law, Mayor Reed, of Kansas City, and H. B. Hawes, a former police commissioner of St. Louis. Judge Gantt has yet to secure a delegate, while Mayor Reed has carried Kansas City and six counties with a total of 53 delegates. Hawes has carried one county (3 delegates) in addition to the 111 delegates from the city of St. Louis. These 111 votes have been contested on a charge of fraud. It is not believed by the Kansas City *Star* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that Hawes will get many more delegates. In Jasper County, Mr. Reed made a great fight and won out; but it is charged that it was the "machine's" methods in Joplin and Webb City that saved the day for him. The rural districts went almost solid for Folk. The caucuses that have already been held in counties in the interior of the State have, almost without exception, gone for Folk. Some of the counties that were all but conceded to Reed, including Cole County, which takes in Jefferson City, the capital, have been carried by Folk. Mr. Folk has promised to continue his fight on corruption if elected governor.

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JOSEPH W. FOLK,

Whose formidable boom for Governor of Missouri is alarming the "machine."

"When counties which had been conceded to Reed," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "went overwhelmingly for Folk along with the Folk counties, there was no longer any reason for doubting that the machine is beaten. Folk has not yet a clear majority instructed for him, but he has so near it and is gaining at such a rate as to remove all uncertainty. In fact, the movement in his favor seems to have become a stampede." The Louisiana (Mo.) *Press* (Dem.) declares that "the gang might as well go to sleep and nod away in every county. It can't stop the Folk cyclone." The Jefferson City *Democrat* remarks: "The corruptionists have been strong in Missouri, and they are strong to-day. But their strength has not been due to the open and intentional sanction of the Democratic party of this State. They are in the party, but not of it; and they are strong in spite of the party. We must weed them out. The Democratic party must repudiate them or the people will repudiate the Democracy." The Webb City (Mo.) *Register* (Dem.) observes:

"God bless you, Joseph Folk, for your candor and your courage, for you have served the whole people of Missouri, and to them

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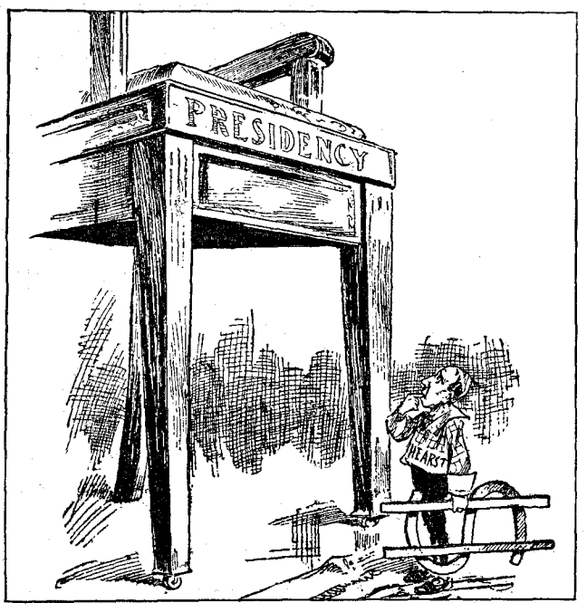
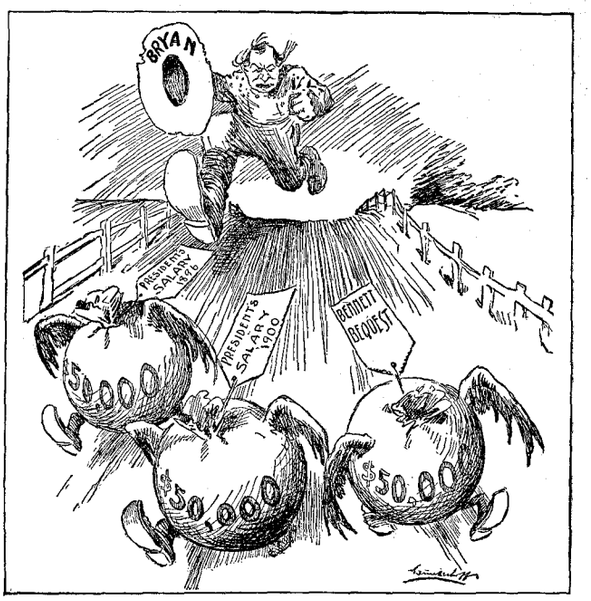


IT BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF WILLIE'S LADDER WILL HARDLY REACH.
—Reid in the Kansas City *Journal*.



"GUESS 50,000 MUST BE MY UNLUCKY NUMBER; SEEMS AS IF I CAN'T GET ANY OF 'EM!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

DISHEARTENING QUESTS.

you rightly look for recognition of your services. Democrats of Missouri, look upon this man Folk and contrast his courageous, honest, open-handed Democratic methods with the covert and strategy of the opposition; with those dark-lantern tactics that ever veil a sinister purpose! Is there any question as to whom the people ought to trust? Trust the man who trusts the people. That man is Joseph W. Folk."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) thinks that in this campaign Missouri is answering the country's criticism in regard to corruption. To quote:

"Ever since Joseph W. Folk exposed the amazing operations of the St. Louis ring and was instrumental in 'lifting the lid' from the graft and boodle-pot at Jefferson City, Missouri has attracted more attention throughout the country than any other State in the Union. This notoriety for a time was most humiliating. . . . But nothing better has ever happened to Missouri. There can be no real civic reform without exposure. If Mr. Folk has been the instrument of publicity, he has also been the prophet of redemption. It was the fearless and aggressive course of this 'young Roman' that made the situation so interesting to the country from the first. The question was put: '*What is Missouri going to do about it?*' And this question has been left standing to confront the people of this State.

"Missouri is answering the country. Its people are rallying to the support of Mr. Folk. The indefatigable prosecutor has been hampered by the resourceful combination of boodlers, by a powerful state machine in sympathy with plunderers, by technicalities found by the appeal courts, by the statutes of limitation, by trick and strategy and fraud. But he has gone right on, and the people have followed him. County after county has answered the country by votes and resolutions, and when the state convention meets to nominate a man for governor, the enemy of corrupt government will be chosen, the state machine will be overthrown, the way for the election of a new legislature will be prepared, and the safe prospect of a new and honest reorganization of official Missouri, composed of the best elements in the State, will be established.

"The realization that the country has been watching this State has been wholly salutary. The innate honesty of Missourians was bound to assert itself vigorously under such conditions as have been brought about, but state pride, prompted by the question put by the country, has added life and purpose to the reform movement.

"When the reformation now in progress shall have been completed, Missouri may well ask New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Delaware, Montana, and other States to do as well. It is significant and gratifying to note the attention given Missouri affairs by newspapers and magazines. Every step of Mr. Folk's progress is recorded and featured. It must be said that the answer is made even more prominent than was the question."

CONGRESSIONAL CONFESSION OF INNOCENCE.

THE newspaper critics of Congress see something humorous in the House's solemn examination of its own morality in the postal affair by a committee and its official verdict of innocence, and regard as a finishing touch to the comicality of the situation the finding by a minority of the committee that the only man who deserves censure is Joseph L. Bristow, the investigator whose revelations have stirred up all the rumpus. The committee's report "is a marvel of naïveté," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.); and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) says that it commands notice "chiefly as a contribution to the gaiety of nations." The committee (appointed to investigate the charge that 191 Congressmen had used their influence with the Postal Department to obtain unwarranted allowances and increases of salary, rent, etc., for constituents who were in the postal service) looked into the allegations, and brought in a verdict summarized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) as "not guilty, but don't do it again." The committee says:

"After a careful consideration of all cases specified in the report, so far as they relate to present members of the House of Representatives, which the committee assume to be the limit of their jurisdiction, they have unanimously reached the conclusion that nothing has appeared in connection with said cases that would justify the finding that any member of the House of Representatives has profited financially in the slightest degree or that any member was guilty of improper conduct in connection therewith, or that any member has done in connection with any of said cases anything that did not appear to be within the line of his official duty according to long-established custom.

"Having reached this conclusion, the committee feel constrained to add that in their opinion it would be well to make as formal as may be, and to restrain within the narrowest possible limits, the action of members in connection with post-offices and the details of other executive matters, and that the severance of members from work of that character would augment the efficiency of the House of Representatives."

The finding of the committee is unanimous, but three members

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go further and accuse Mr. Bristow of obtaining an unwarranted increase of clerk-hire for a postmaster in his district, and hint that there ought to be a postal investigation that will take in Bristow's division.

The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks satirically:

"Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow should thank his little gods that the House investigating committee did not commit him to prison for his heinous share in the preparation of a report showing the participation of members of Congress in the petty larcency of salary grabs and post-office rentals by favor of their dear friend Beavers. After exonerating themselves by the same process that produced two clean bills of health from Congress for Machen, the members of the McCall committee have really shown astonishing moderation in restraining from clapping both Mr. Bristow and Representative Overstreet, joint criminals in the publication of the 'Charges Against Congressmen' report, into a dungeon.

"Naturally when the House makes the wholesale whitewashing of itself complete the country will be so impressed with the judicial impartiality and disinterested thoroughness of the McCall committee's proceeding that a popular clamor will go up for a Post-Office Department investigation by a joint Congress committee. As neither Senator Dietrich nor Senator Burton is disabled from serving on such a committee it would be only fair that they, since they are more aggrieved by Mr. Bristow's activity than any of the McCall inquisitors (not one of whom was either indicted or convicted), should have a specially good opportunity of 'getting even' with the Assistant Postmaster-General for his faithful execution of President Roosevelt's instructions to follow the trail of graft 'even if it led to the White House.'"

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, edited by former Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, which has spread the mantle of charity over the accused throughout the postal investigations, accepts the report at its face value, and declares that the newspapers which "stigmatize it as a whitewashing report" are animated by a "reckless spirit of accepting all charges without regard to the truth." It says:

"The report of the committee is a substantial exoneration of Congress. It shows that in most cases the members simply transmitted to the department applications from their constituents to be treated on their merits according to the rules, and that this act involved neither moral turpitude nor improper influence. There was nothing more than the continuation of an immemorial practise. It was entirely legitimate for the members to forward the applications. It was for the department to determine whether they could properly be granted. The responsibility rested with it. In a few instances the recommendations were presented in a way which involved indiscretion, but for the most part there was nothing culpable.

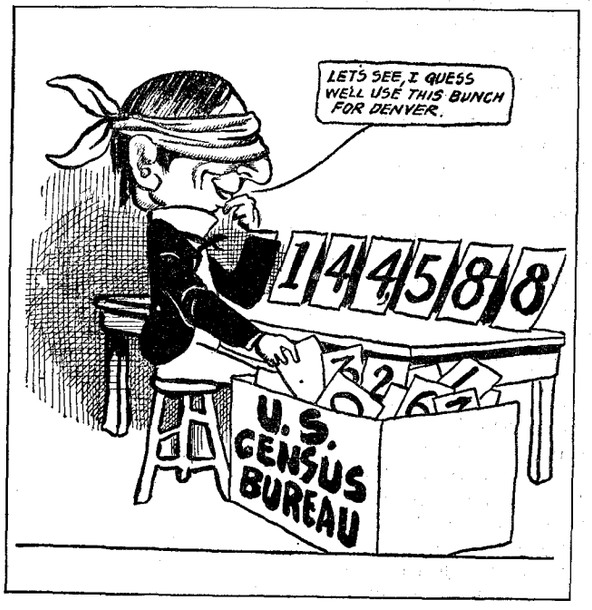
"The conclusions of the committee are fair, candid, and just. Yet we do not doubt that a considerable portion of the press, in the reckless spirit of accepting all charges without regard to the truth, will stigmatize it as a whitewashing report. But no fair-minded man can know anything of the members or read their dispassionate exposition of the matter without resenting any such accusation. Messrs. McCall, Hitt, Burton, and Metcalf, the Republican majority, are among the very best members of the House in character, independence, and probity. Of the Democratic minority, Mr. Bartlett is a rigid and straight-backed man, and we believe that Messrs. Richardson and McDermott, tho less well known, are honorable and high-minded. If in a question between right and wrong, the members of this committee, as a whole, can not be trusted, then we might as well conclude that free institutions are a failure, and that representative government should be abandoned."

THE CENSUS BUREAU AND A HORNETS' NEST.

WHEN the authorities of our permanent Census Bureau in Washington decided to issue, a few days ago, an estimate of the present size of our cities and of our total population, they may have expected that it would be received with gratitude and appreciation. If so, they know better now. The newspapers of Chicago, which is credited with only 1,874,000 people, warn the census man not to appear there if he values his health; the Cleveland papers make pitying remarks about his intellectual equipment; the Denver *Republican* wants to know "by what process of false reasoning" the "juggler in the census bureau" ever got the idea that Denver has only 144,588 population; and the Southern papers quoted below handle him with equal rigor.

Their indignation does not grow any cooler when they discover that their populations have been simply figured out "upon the assumption that the annual increase for each year since the last census will be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last two censuses," to quote the official statement. The bureau officials regard this "arithmetical" method as "more accurate than any alternative method" and as likely to be "closer than estimates based on votes cast or number of names in a directory or a local

"HI, THERE, TURN THAT THING AROUND!"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.



35,000 SHORT ON THIS DEAL.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

CARTOON RAPS AT CENSUS METHODS.

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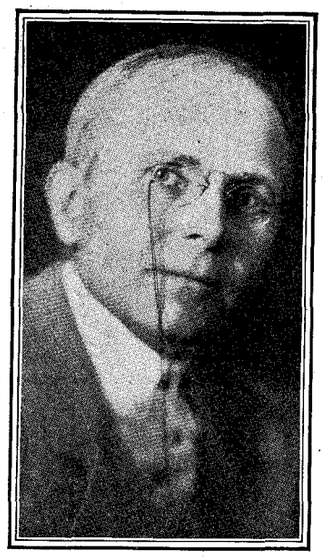

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F. OPPER,
The New York *American*.

J. S. PUGHE.
Puck.

W. R. BRADFORD,
The Baltimore *Herald*.

CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN,
The Washington *Post*.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

census of school children." The officials might also have added that "it saved the bureau itself all the work that would have been required to obtain data on which real and intelligent estimates might have been based," remarks the Detroit *Tribune*, which says with a hint of *double entente* that "the simplicity of the system is beautiful." Other papers remark that anybody could figure out the city populations from now till the next census in a very brief time by this system, and the wisdom of maintaining a permanent bureau in Washington to send out such reports is questioned.

The Nashville *Banner* thinks that the report is not only valueless, but is actually harmful, because misleading. The Dallas *News* advises the bureau to reform or quit. To quote:

"Without intending to be the least captious or even officious, *The News* advises the census bureau to abandon at once the 'arithmetical method,' and either count the people or leave them alone. It must be clear to every intelligent person who reads the rule as laid down that it will work with anything like tolerable fairness and accuracy only in old and settled portions of the country. It certainly will not do in a new country, during periods in which one city has been at a standstill and other cities have been growing. "Half a dozen cities have been given estimates which prove the results unreliable and of no value.

"Take, for example, the figures relating to Texas cities. Texas—Dallas, 44,195; Fort Worth, 27,192; Galveston, 32,742; Houston, 50,760; San Antonio, 58,016.' *The News* is quite sure that every city mentioned has a larger population than that accorded it, and is not disposed to indulge in any booming or in invidious comparisons. There are certainly few intelligent Texans who do not know that the increase accredited to Dallas, for instance, is preposterous. It is really a joke. The growth of the city has been steady and continuous since 1900, when it had a population of 42,638 according to a count in which scores of people are known to have been left out. After four years of unprecedented prosperity and growth, Dallas is now set down with an increase of 1,500.

"Dallas has four suburban additions any one of which has increased more than 1,500. The enlargement and increase have been general, and are notorious. There is not an intelligent citizen of Texas who does not know that the report, in so far as it relates to Dallas, simply subjects the work of the department to discredit and ridicule. It is only evidence of the important fact that the high-priced statistics are not only of no value, but may do serious injustice and injury to the communities which the authors of such 'information' are led by bad rules and wholly unreliable calculations to figure down, and may mislead thousands of readers who rely upon them for correct information."

The Census Bureau report gives the population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, as 79,900,389. New York City is credited with 3,716,139 people, Chicago with 1,873,880, Philadelphia with 1,367,716, St. Louis with 612,279, Boston with 594,618, Baltimore with 531,313, Cleveland with 414,950, Buffalo with 381,403, San Francisco with 355,919, Pittsburg with 345,043, Cincinnati with 332,934, Milwaukee with 312,736, Detroit with 309,653, New Orleans with 300,625, and Washington with 293,217.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT begins to look as if Russia would require an open door in Manchuria for her own use.—*The Manila Times*.

THE poor marksmanship of the Tibetans shows how sorely they are in need of Christian civilization.—*The Detroit News*.

IT is just as well to be careful in speaking of "the term" of a member of the United States Senate.—*The Washington Post*.

HILL and Harriman are having a friendly suit. This is the time for the public to keep its hand on its pocket-book.—*The Chicago News*.

HAVING voted strongly for municipal ownership, Chicago now has only to get the consent of the street railways to realize its hopes.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

UNCLE SAM is employing a higher order of talent than he used to get: two late attorney-generals are now in the service of great trusts.—*The Detroit News*.

IT is hardly fair to blame Mr. Bryan for opposing Judge Parker. Recent happenings up in Connecticut have soured him on the judiciary.—*The Washington Post*.

JUDGE PARKER might ponder the remark of an ancient savant to a quiet woman: "If you are foolish, you are wise; and if you are wise, you are foolish."—*The Washington Post*.

NOW that an ice-crusher has made its way through to Cronstadt, the Baltic fleet can get out. Russia is thus brought face to face with the problem of what to do with it when it is out.—*The Chicago News*.

IF there remains any doubt that the canal zone is United States territory it will be removed by the news that laborers on the Isthmian railroad have struck for higher wages.—*The Philadelphia North American*.

AFTER an American has become embrowned by a residence of four or five years in the Philippines, it would appear that he might find a slight degree of favor in the eyes of the civil government.—*The Manila Times*.

AMBASSADOR MCCORMICK wants Russia to give justice to United States corporations. Mr. McCormick is to be commended; if we can not deal out justice to them, by all means let some other nation undertake it.—*The Houston Post*.

"A MAN in your position is subject to many temptations, isn't he?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "Every now and then he feels like letting his sympathies get the better of him and missing chances to make money. But the only thing to do is to be firm."—*The Washington Star*.

THE Smoot investigation stopped of a sudden, and no one seems to know why. It certainly was not finished, and doubtless it was merely postponed until after election. While it lasted the revelations beat Joseph Smith's all hollow. Now the next thing to do is to carry Utah for the Republican ticket.—*The Springfield Republican*.

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LETTERS AND ART.

WOMAN AND THE SPIRIT OF EARTH: A GERMAN DRAMA OF POWER.

A CONCEPTION of the "eternal feminine," very different from Goethe's, is embodied in a play (already alluded to in these columns) produced with great success in Germany. It is the work of a dramatist of reputation and popularity, F. Wedekind, and is entitled "Erdgeist" (The Earth-Spirit). One critic compares it to Ibsen's dramas on account of its dual character. It is apparently realistic, yet behind the obvious plot, with its appeal to the senses, is revealed a symbolical significance and a startling treatment of elemental sex-passion

"The way of woman with men" seems to be the idea of the play. Wedekind regards woman as of the earth earthy, and he shows how under the influence of purely physical charm and fascination men of all kinds, degrees of culture, and conditions of existence become animals, slaves of their lower nature. The personification of *Erdgeist* is woman, and man is her plaything or victim.

The story of the play, which is in four long and picturesque acts, with a striking prologue somewhat suggestive of Leoncavallo's prologue to "Pagliacci," the intensely tragic opera, is summarized as follows in the Berlin reviews:

When the curtain is first raised, we see before us the entrance to a circus-menagerie. The proprietor of this combination appears, and in a speech that is meant to be clever invites the public to patronize his marvelous show. He has many attractions—lions, panthers, other ferocious animals, and, above all, a woman-snake, called Lulu. This wonderful creature is carried in and placed on a table. It is a beautiful woman, with a strange, fascinating face, dressed in green, and otherwise in color and shape representing a snake. The bringing in of this woman as the main wonder of the menagerie furnishes the key and motive of the play.

In the first act the woman-snake is no longer a circus attraction. She has left the circus and married an ugly, rich, old privy-councillor and physician. The scene is laid in an artist's studio. Lulu is posing in the costume of Pierrot, under her jealous husband's supervision. The artist, Schwartz, is under her spell, but he controls himself until the husband leaves the studio to attend a rehearsal of a ballet. The moment the latter turns his back, the artist yields to his passion, and a brutal episode ensues. Lulu repulses him at first, but he pursues her, and finally they are about to fall into each other's arms. At that moment the husband appears and, beholding the spectacle, falls dead from heart failure. He is Lulu's first victim.

In the second act Lulu is the wife of the artist, Schwartz, who worships her. He learns, however, about her past, her slum origin, her illicit relations, while a "snake, with an editor named Schenn, and her general degradation. In a fit of despair and rage he cuts his own throat, being too gentle and noble by nature to inflict vengeance on any one else. He is the second victim of Lulu.

In the third act Lulu is on the stage as a ballet-dancer. There are several of her admirers in the theater—Schenn, her former lover; his son, a mere youth; a certain prince and explorer (boyishly in love with Lulu), and others. Schenn, engaged to be married, is still under Lulu's charm, and she orders him to break off his engagement and marry her instead. He is unable to refuse.

The fourth act is fantastic and weird. Lulu has become Schenn's wife, and we see them in their home. Gradually the corner of the room is filled with Lulu's lovers—young and old, vulgar and respectable. All are at the feet of the woman-snake, tho none suspects the existence of rivals. While she is welcoming the protestations of her son-in-law, the husband enters and finds all the "guests" in the room. He drags them out, tries to shoot one of them, then turns upon Lulu herself, who wrests the revolver from his hand and kills him instantly. Her third husband is her last victim; he is the only man she has ever really loved.

The police are soon to appear, and Lulu is in danger. But one of her worshipers, a student, declares that she is innocent of crime and the curtain falls before we learn her fate.

"Not a ray of light from any direction," says one critic in reviewing the play; "passion, animal instinct, has obscured human reason and smothered conscience. Men have become mere beasts. Lulu is at the same time a Cleopatra, a Rautendelein, and a woman of the town. She is vile, yet sinless, because she knows not what she does—a creature of natural impulses, unconsciously cruel, sensual, and fascinating. She is the principle of earthly passion—the female, the eternal temptress, the woman." Is all life, asks the critic, a circus-menagerie, in which the human beasts act out the tragedy of their blind and uncontrollable impulses?—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN EDUCATION.

A REMARKABLE tribute to the efficiency of our educational system is paid by Mr. Alfred Mosely, the English capitalist and philanthropist, in the newly issued report of the Mosely Educational Commission, which visited this country last year. Mr. Mosely declares that in traveling through the United States he was constantly impressed by the large amount of money devoted to educational purposes—"the buildings being magnificent and the equipment lavish." "The teachers," he adds, "seem fired with enthusiasm, and there is a thirst for knowledge shown by pupils of all ages which is largely lacking in our own country." Furthermore:

"In contrast to our education, which has to a large extent been 'classical,' I found that in America it is the 'practical' subjects which are principally taught, and technical classes and schools are to be found everywhere. There are also excellent opportunities, for those going into the professions, to take up classical subjects; but with the ordinary 'every-day' boy, who has to fight his way in the world, the bulk of the time is devoted to practical subjects likely to be of most use to him in after-life. American boys remain at school much longer than is the case here, often, in addition, passing through to the secondary schools and colleges at little or no expense to their parents or themselves. . . . My observations lead me to believe that the average American boy, when he leaves school, is infinitely better fitted for his vocation and struggle in life than the English boy, and, in consequence, there are in the United States a smaller proportion of 'failures,' and fewer who slide downhill and eventually join the pauper, criminal, or 'submerged tenth' class."

Mr. Mosely goes on to speak in flattering terms of the educational leaders in this country:

"The types of men that the educational methods of America have developed appear to me to be entirely different from what we produce at home. President Murray Butler, for instance, is not only a man of great learning and high academic attainments, but possesses the initiative and organizing capacity that are required in a railroad president or chairman. Another instance is President Eliot, of Harvard University, who not only presides over that institution, but steps out into the arena of public affairs to give the people the advantage of his great learning and experience: he is also one of the moving spirits of the Civic Federation—an institution for the settlement of labor disputes, not so much by arbitration after a rupture has openly occurred, as by bringing the parties together for conference in order that they may adjust their differences at the very earliest sign of a dispute. Again, President Harper, of the Chicago University, is a man of enormous resource and organizing capabilities, a professor of the dead languages who has made a special study of Hebrew and the Semitic tongues generally: he not only manages this astonishing institution, but actually himself raised the money required to bring it into existence. Mr. Rockefeller, of the oil industry, has given immense sums to help this university. Pratt Brothers, in providing enormous sums of money for the Pratt Institute, besides giving it their time and attention, also form another striking object-lesson; and the Cooper Union—supported by the Hewitt family—is performing more than useful service to New York. Many other names might be mentioned, for everywhere one is confronted with the same alert, up-to-date, organizing men, who possess these business qualifications in addition to their academic learning. How does this compare

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with our own professors and heads of universities, etc.? I must leave the reader to draw his own conclusions."

The "intense belief of the Americans in the education of the masses," and the great advantages accruing from technical education "from a purely business point of view," are touched upon in passing. Mr. Mosely says further:

"I would mention that, tho I was not in the States to criticize, I was desired by many of those interested in education there to do so; and altho I prefer in general to leave this matter to the expert judgment of my commissioners, there were several notable points that struck me forcibly. One was the large preponderance of women teachers in all branches of education throughout the country. Personally, I should favor the employment of female teachers for both boys and girls up to the age of, say, twelve years; for the reason that (as it appears to me) the woman claims the sympathy of children in younger years, and understands the working of their minds, in a way and to an extent that no man can. Beyond this point, however, I am in favor of turning the pupils over to men; and here, if I may say so, American education in my view requires some overhauling. Not only did I find comparatively few men engaged in teaching, but also few preparing to become teachers; and upon further investigation I discovered the reason to lie in the smallness of the remuneration, which is insufficient to attract a good class of men. This I think a serious defect, and I venture to suggest that higher salaries should be paid to teachers of both sexes, but especially to men, in order to make it worth their while to take up the profession not merely as a duty, but as a remunerative occupation. A second point I noticed was the neglect of musical talent among the school children. How music makes for a bright and happy home and tends to raise the standard of life from an idealistic point of view need not be enlarged upon, yet nowhere did I find instrumental music forming a part of the instruction, and in the few cases where vocal music was included it was but poorly taught. The same characteristic prevailed in the homes of the people, many of which I had the privilege of visiting on my various trips. Usually there was a handsome piano in the house, but I saw few signs of its being used. Occasionally there were also other instruments, such as harps, etc., but again, on inquiry, I learned that these were, in the great majority of instances, merely ornaments. Seeing how large a proportion of the population are of German or other foreign blood, all essentially musical, the neglect of this subject was to me a very surprising circumstance.

"The question of sports in the American schools, as compared with those of this country, also impressed me. Of course the people of America are fond of sport and take a keen interest in baseball and football, but such matters do not form anything like so important a part of the every-day life of the schoolboy there as is the case here, and not nearly so much time is devoted to them. Further, schoolmasters in the United States are chosen purely for their academic attainments and power of imparting knowledge to their pupils, without reference to their athletic qualities or achievements. The absolute devotion to sports, to the exclusion of almost all other interests, which of late years has crept into all classes of English schools, forms, I think, one of the weakest points in our educational system."

In concluding, Mr. Mosely sounds this note of warning to his own countrymen:

"Looking into the future of our own country, I feel bound to record my belief that the *régime* of the past, however successful it may have been, is obsolete. Honesty, doggedness, pluck, and many other good qualities possessed by Britons, tho valuable in themselves, are useless to-day unless accompanied by practical, up-to-date scientific knowledge, and such knowledge only becomes possible with an enlarged and enlightened system of education, such as the United States possesses. I feel that if we are to hold our position as the dominant nation—or one of the dominant nations—of the world, we can not afford to lag behind in educational matters as we are now doing. What struck me in going through the public schools, whether primary or college, of the United States was the success attained in making the scholars self-reliant, in bringing out their individual qualities and teaching them to reason. . . . In some respects this seems to me to be the most important factor of all in American education, and I think it largely accounts for the success of the pupils in after-life."

WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ART CRITIC?

"ART CRITICISM was born of yesterday, or rather the available means of study, which have enabled it to develop, are of but recent date," says M. Emil Michel in an exhaustive article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Before our day, continues this writer, such criticism had hardly been attempted, nor indeed had it been made possible to gather and coordinate methodically the materials that constitute the history of art. We quote further:

"Year by year these materials have become more abundant, until criticism of art itself has come to occupy a very important place in contemporary literature. Unfortunately, but too often those who practise it bring only their own audacious fancies and tastes to bear upon the subject. Having failed to win success in other things, a man constitutes himself an art critic, and, by the very boldness of his utterances, endeavors to mask his complete ignorance. . . . If, instead of indulging in extreme panegyrics and condemnations, inspired by sentiments of good-fellowship or personal animosities—equally partial—those who write about the painters of our day had prepared for the task by studying the art of the past, they might have hesitated to set up as masterpieces works of absolutely no importance, and they might have desisted from endeavoring to compel admiration for these by means of the shameless advertising, so humiliating to our country, which has been inflicted upon us of late. At any rate, in judging works of some merit, they might have shown a more just appreciation of their good points and originality."

This writer proceeds to lay down his idea as to what qualifications an art critic should possess:

"Given, to begin with, a lively taste for art, criticism, to be competently exercised, must presuppose an equal love of nature. How can a work whose inspiration has been nature and in which intelligent imitation and reality must play a considerable part, be judged by one who does not know, does not see, nature, or feel its beauties? How can he discover the qualities which appealed to the artist, the freshness of the impressions he tries to convey to us, the one subject among so many which he has chosen, and the degree of perfection with which he has expressed it, if he has never looked about him, except with an absent-minded or indifferent eye? It is in the appreciation of the subtle relation between nature and the varied interpretations to which it lends itself that the critic worthy of the name reveals himself."

M. Michel then comments upon the value of art museums as schools of instruction, noting the fact that their comparatively recent creation has been one of the chief reasons for the tardy elaboration of the history of art. He says:

"The direct study of the works of the masters will always remain the most certain sources of knowledge for whoever may aspire to write upon the arts. Yet, altho museums are the real libraries of the critics, these latter can not do without books, for, besides the works themselves, which have a history of their own, some acquaintance with the artists' lives is of the greatest importance. The time and place of their births, the families and *milieu* in which they grew up, the very conditions of their existence—domestic or nomadic, dissipated or contemplative, brilliant or obscure—their characters, their tastes, their friendships, their passions, their conception of art—all this it is important to know in order to appreciate their affiliations, their originality, their special points of merit, the progress of their talents, and the influence which they themselves have exerted upon their contemporaries and successors."

Valuable as such information is, it must be admitted that the sources to which we have access to-day are also a recent acquisition. The author writes on this point:

"When one reads most of the publications relative to the history of art written in the eighteenth century and in the beginning of the nineteenth, he is struck by the number of involuntary errors and gratuitous falsehoods they contain. The names of the painters are distorted, dates are false or absent altogether. Truth is supplemented by anecdotes more or less colored, in which barely a few positive facts are mixed up with romantic inventions complaisantly amplified or made up out of whole cloth. Pleasantries

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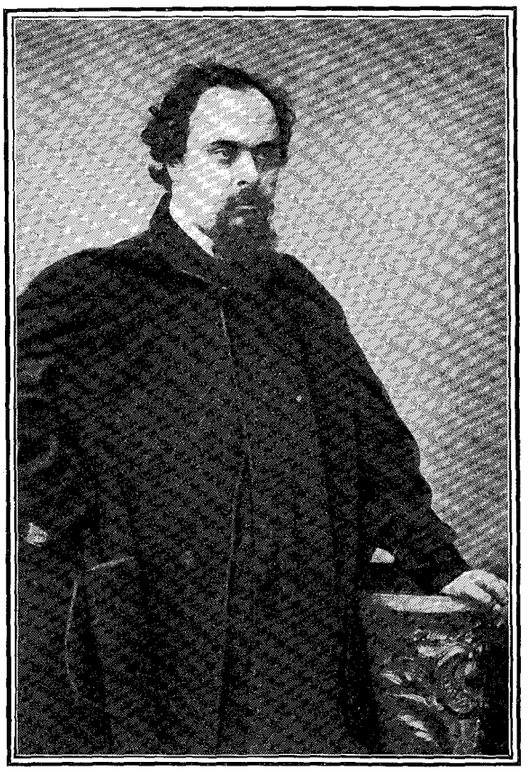
in doubtful taste, when not absolutely gross, abound, and the character of the artists is distorted at will. According to these records, Rembrandt, that big overgrown child, so lacking in forethought, so indifferent to his own interests, becomes a type of consummate miserliness. Rubens's mistresses are innumerable. Franz Hals and many others are incorrigible drunkards, and so on. One can not but wonder how, living such dissipated lives, these great masters found time to paint; how, amid such excesses, they reconciled themselves to the practise of an art which makes demands upon the efforts of the entire man."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROSSETTI'S ISOLATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY POETRY.

MR. ARTHUR C. BENSON, a master at Eton College and a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, has written a biographical study of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, which appears as the latest volume in the "English Men of Letters" series. He takes the view that Rossetti was, first and foremost, a poet of "mystical passion," with a genius that carried him far from the beaten tracks of nineteenth-century poetry. "He was not in any sense an Englishman," says Mr. Benson, "tho he used the English language for his medium of expression. He belonged in reality to the medieval school of Italian poetry." To quote further:

"In an age which dealt largely with abstractions, he had no affinity for abstract thought. To him the emotions and the experience of life lay entirely in the intricate and complex development of human passion, the mysterious relations of human spirits; but even here he did not approach the thought from its abstract side. For him human passion was inextricably connected with its outward manifestations, in the emotions stirred by the apprehension of beauty alike definite and indefinite, the gracious mysteries of which human form and features, gesture, movement, and glance, seem a sacramental expression. This was not in Rossetti's case a purely material sentiment; all these outward lovelinesses seemed to him to hide a secret, to be the very voice of some remote spirit speaking instantly to the soul."



DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

"He was not in any sense an Englishman," says his latest biographer, "tho he used the English language for his medium of expression. He belonged in reality to the medieval school of Italian poetry."

That Rossetti's purpose involved the pursuit of something beyond the mere expression of physical beauty is strongly affirmed by Mr. Benson,—and this in spite of all the accusations launched against the so-called "fleshly school." Rossetti's own comment on a famous sonnet in "The House of Life" is quoted as showing that "all the passionate and just delights of the body are declared—somewhat figuratively, it is true, but unmistakably—to be as nought if not ennobled by the concurrence of the soul at all times." The innermost secret of his creed is described as follows:

> "Whose speech Truth knows not from her thought,
> Nor Love her body from her soul.

That was Rossetti's message. The underlying truth is greater and more beautiful than any human expression of it; but just as, under earthly limitations, a philosophical conception can not exist apart from the words in which it is expressed, so to Rossetti the material expression of beauty was the only key to its mystery, and, for the present at least, indissolubly connected with it.

"The soul then, in pursuit of this secret, must be alive to any hint that comes to it from the beauty of outward form. That was, then, the task of his life—the embodiment of mystical passion.

"It was this strict limitation of Rossetti's emotion and thought that gave him his peculiar power. Nearly all his poems are the expression of some poignant passion; his tragedies are the tragedies of blighted or broken love, and the blind recklessness that follows upon it. His view of nature is as a background, either of similarity or contrast, to the emotions which are being enacted in the foreground. Woods and hills are accessories: even in such poems as 'The Stream's Secret,' where the stream passes, as it were, through the forefront of the dream, it is charged with the message and tidings of far-off love. The voice of the beloved is heard within the ripple, and the murmur of the water seems to be trying to convey to the listening brain some hint of passion."

It is when we attempt to define Rossetti's relation to the literature of his century that we see most clearly how "lonely and esoteric" his position was. "With the casuistical melancholy of Clough," as Mr. Benson remarks, "he has no affinity at all, and hardly more with the Greek purity, the austere restraint of Arnold." With Browning he had more in common, yet "there is no deep resemblance between the two." With Tennyson there is a nearer bond still; but Tennyson was a man of "more catholicity, more serenity, more philosophical curiosity." To Keats Rossetti "owed a true allegiance"; but Keats is "a truer because a larger poet," and there are regions into which Rossetti could rarely follow him. The penalty involved in Rossetti's position is stated thus:

"It is in the absence of [personal] detachment that Rossetti goes nearest to forfeiting his claim to be considered a poet of the first rank. There is a haunting sense of the desire of possession about much of his poetry, particularly in the later years. From his best work it is absent; but only in his best work does one lose sight of the personality of the poet; and if his perception of beauty had not been so acute, and his power of expression so magical, it would have had the effect of marring much of his work."

A result of his isolation was his failure, so Mr. Benson affirms, to modify in any direct way the great stream of English poetry. Poets whom he profoundly affected were of a secondary order. "Indeed, we can easily imagine that a man of high poetical impulse would tend to shun the writings of Rossetti rather than become familiar with them, just as his friends tended to draw apart in a spirit of revolt from the mental domination of the man."

But in one important direction, the biographer points out, Rossetti, in company with his sister Christina and with Mr. Swinburne, had an important influence in modifying the literary art of the time. We quote:

"They effected a reformation in language. Poetry had fallen under the influence of Tennyson in an almost helpless fashion. Tennyson had himself lost his first virginal freshness, and in the Idylls, and still more in the Enoch Arden volume, was tending to produce a certain empty form of blank verse, melodious indeed, and sweet as honey, but still conventional and tame. Poets like Lord Lytton and Coventry Patmore (tho he later recovered, or rather won, a noble originality) had possessed themselves of the seed, and were able to grow the flower in luxuriant profusion. . . .

"Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, and Mr. Swinburne struck boldly

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across the path, leaving a trail of fire. They were not so much rebellious, but they did again what Tennyson had done in his early prime. They dared to use simple and direct words, which they infused with a new and audacious charm; there was nothing didactic about them; they went straight to the source of pure beauty; they recharged, so to speak, homely and direct expressions with the very element of poetical vigor. . . . . .

"This process of breaking up a dominant tradition, which requires to be done at frequent intervals, and which is done when art is really alive, reacted on Tennyson himself, and gave a new impulse to the stream of English poetry."

THE AMERICAN WOMAN AS WRITER AND PLAYER.

MISS ELIZABETH McCRACKEN devotes the seventh and eighth papers of her interesting series on "The Women of America" (now running in the New York *Outlook*) to a consideration of "The Woman in the Play" and "The Woman of Letters," endeavoring in both cases to define the qualities which distinguish the achievement of the women of this country. Her analysis of the strength of our women writers is stated in these terms:

"The distinctive quality of the work of the American woman of letters is the vividness and force of its characterization; a quality so essentially dramatic that its presence in a story which contains no vestige of that other dramatic requirement, plot, will sometimes be sufficient reason for converting that story into an acting play—as in the case of Mrs. Rice's widely popular account of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.' Not in the recording of the processes of character-development, not in the setting forth of the myriads of influences and counter-influences which have made or marred an individual, but rather in a presentation, so lifelike at times as to be startling, of the individual himself or herself, has the woman of letters in America most signally excelled. She has not called upon us to follow her through the intricacies of a series of mental and spiritual phases; she has introduced to us a person, and commended that person to our affection, our sympathy, our reverence, or, at worst, our pity. To effect such meetings between the reader and the scarcely less real individual of the writer's imagination three long volumes are scarcely needed. Sometimes, as in real life, it happens that a few brief words suffice, that a mere glance into a new face fixes it unfadingly in the memory. Such a person is the mother of Mrs. Stuart's 'Sonny'; and the girl-wife Letty in Miss Brown's Tiverton tale, 'The Stolen Festival'; and Evelina in Miss Wilkins's story, 'Evelina's Garden'; above all, such is Rachel King, in Mrs. Deland's town of Old Chester."

If the writing of American women is notable for its vividness and force, the acting of our women, so Miss McCracken avers, is chiefly significant because of its inherently "American" flavor:

"The plays we see may be English, or French, or Norwegian, but the playing is American; particularly and especially when the player is a woman. Mr. Robert Edeson's Gavin Dishart may have suggested some faint traces of Scotch origin, but Miss Maude Adams's Lady Barbara had all the 'glad wild ways' of New-World girlhood. Mrs. Fiske's Cyprienne is completely American; and in Miss Marlowe's beautiful representation the utterly Italian Fiammetta ceased to be Italian at all.

"However perfectly an American actress may conceive a character, however clearly she may perceive the French or Italian or Norwegian national element in that character, the spirit of her own nation forces itself into her expression of the character, and, against her will or with her connivance, lends to her Norwegian or Italian or French impersonation a peculiarly American luster, as of 'the freshness of new creation.' It produces also an effect of *naïveté* which bewitches an audience in America as all Madame Bernhardt's technique never can.

"It is this intangible quality in her lovely art which has given to the American actress her far-reaching and abiding influence. She has thereby made her art democratic; to the sympathies of the simplest people it addresses no less direct an appeal than to the appreciation of the most sophisticated."

To this characterization of the American actress Miss McCracken adds another thought:

"The art of the American woman of the stage is never brilliant and seldom sparkling, but it is always radiant. It does not dazzle, but it illumines; and its light is for the unlettered no less than for the learned. We are reminded sometimes that this particular type of diffusive brightness is merely the glow of youth; but is it not the glow of youth in any artistic expression which gives to that expression its persuasiveness? One of the contemporaries of Robert Louis Stevenson, that artist who amid the 'changes and chances' of his mortal life never ceased to be a child at heart, once said of him that he fearlessly took the tired old world by the hand, and, smiling up into its sober face, coaxed it to forget its age for a day and frolic with him. We all know how the world succumbed. It hesitated at first, to be sure; and then half-indulgently it yielded, and then its vanished childhood suddenly returned, and it reveled as mirthfully as the child himself.

"Somewhat as Stevenson did for English literature, Miss Maude Adams does for the American stage. Her glad, unflagging spirit will not be denied; it beguiles the most surly into a sympathetic gaiety."

WALT WHITMAN ON WORDS.

A HITHERTO unpublished paper written by Walt Whitman nearly fifty years ago and preserved by his literary executor, Mr. Horace Traubel, of Camden, N. J., is printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April). It is a rhapsody on words, and, according to Whitman's memoranda, was intended as a suggestion for "an American primer," for the use of "American Young Men and Women, Literati, Orators, Teachers, Musicians, Judges, Presidents, etc." We quote the following characteristic paragraphs:

"What beauty there is in words! What a lurking curious charm in the sound of some words! Then voices! Five or six times in a lifetime (perhaps not so often) you have heard from men and women such voices, as they spoke the most common word! What can it be that from those few men and women made so much out of the most common word! Geography, shipping, steam, the mint, the electric telegraph, railroads, and so forth, have many strong and beautiful words. Mines—iron-works—the sugar plantations of Louisiana—the cotton crop and the rice crop—Illinois wheat—Ohio corn and pork—Maine lumber—all these sprout in hundreds and hundreds of words, all tangible and clean-lived, all having texture and beauty."

"What name a city has—what name a State, river, sea, mountain, wood, prairie, has—is no indifferent matter. All aboriginal names sound good. I was asking for something savage and luxuriant, and behold, here are the aboriginal names. I see how they are being preserved. They are honest words,—they give the true length, breadth, depth. They all fit. Mississippi!—the word winds with chutes—it rolls a stream three thousand miles long. Ohio, Connecticut, Ottawa, Monongahela, all fit."

"California is sown thick with the names of all the little and big saints. Chase them away and substitute aboriginal names. What is the fitness—what the strange charm—of aboriginal names? Monongahela: it rolls with venison richness upon the palate. Among names to be revolutionized: that of the city of 'Baltimore.'"

"Great clusters of nomenclature in a land (needed in American nomenclature) include appropriate names for the months (those now used perpetuate old myths); appropriate names for the days of the week (those now used perpetuate Teutonic and Greek divinities); appropriate names for persons American—men, women, and children; appropriate names for American places, cities, rivers, counties, etc. The word 'country' itself should be changed. Numbering the streets, as a general thing, with a few irresistible exceptions, is very good. No country can have its own poems without it have its own names. The name of Niagara should be substituted for the St. Lawrence. Among the places that stand in need of fresh appropriate names are the great cities of St. Louis, New Orleans, St. Paul."

"But it is no small thing,—no quick growth; not a matter of ruling out one word and of writing another. Real names never come so easily. The greatest cities, the greatest politics, the greatest physiology and soul, the greatest orators, poets, and literati,—the best women, the freest leading men, the proudest national character,—such, and the like, are indispensable beforehand. Then the greatest names will follow, for they are results,—and there are no greater results in the world."

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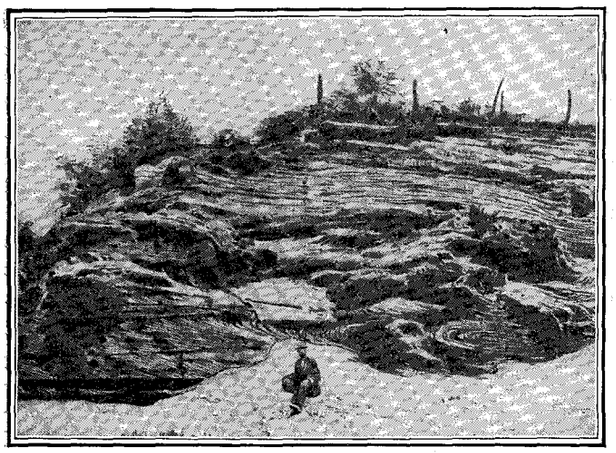
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FOSSIL OCEAN CURRENTS.

THE layers of rock or soil that make up the earth's surface not only preserve for us the relics of former animal and vegetable life, but they may present evidence of the character of early meteorological events or agents, such as rain, wind, or streams. These are as truly fossils as the bones of a dinosaur or the stem of a lepidodendron. In *La Nature* (Paris, April 2), Prof. Stanislas Meunier, of the Museum of Natural History, tells us of what he



STRATIFICATION OF SAND AT RUEL, FRANCE, SHOWING IN ITS STRUCTURE THE COURSE OF MARINE CURRENTS IN THE TERTIARY SEA.

calls "fossil ocean currents" and of some interesting facts taught by them, but usually overlooked, he thinks, by geologists. Says Professor Meunier:

"Fossil rain and fossil wind have already been described. They are represented by peculiarities of structure preserved in the rocks of all epochs. . . . To the same series belongs the fossil reflex of ancient seas represented by marks of flow and ripple similar to those produced on our own sea-shores between high and low tide. Even the passage of an animal over the sand and the trailing of a seaweed may thus be preserved, showing the intimate resemblance of ancient geological epochs to our own. In this category, which must interest all, since it tells the history of the evolution of the earth's surface, is a chapter that does not seem to have attracted sufficient attention, altho its importance is incontestable. It has to do with the peculiarities of certain rocks, from which we may infer some of the details of the ancient physical geography of the sea, especially the existence, the situation, and the energy of its currents.

"In very many localities we find sand or sandstone whose general stratification is complicated by little oblique layers . . . as shown in the accompanying picture. . . . . .

"This peculiar structure, called 'interlaced,' is distinguished by its strict analogy with that presented by the region of the river Seine . . . which results from the steady displacement of the windings of the river. For the marine sands the conclusion is the same. The structure is also the product of a similar motion. . . . Modern study of the physical geography of the sea has established the fact that there exist actual rivers on the bed of the ocean. . . . These may be displaced horizontally like streams that wander about over their valleys. We know also that these oceanic rivers transport sand and mud, and that every particle is deposited at a point strictly determined by its weight, form, and density. Doubtless, as the distribution of velocities in the mass of the flowing water is displaced when the windings of the stream are altered, each region of the bottom must be alternately the seat of phenomena of sedimentation and erosion. Thus must be formed tenticular layers like those described above. . . . . .

"We must conclude that in the ocean depths there is forming progressively, day by day, this interlaced structure. If we could suppose the Atlantic dried up, we could thus trace more or less completely the route of the Gulf Stream by the determination of points where this structure exists. And we may see the important application of such a study to the history of past epochs. . . . . .

"To appreciate the bearings of this conclusion, we should note that sandstone and sand of interlaced structure are found at very different geological levels. . . . The intimate resemblance presented by them leads us to assert the homogeneity of general conditions at successive periods of the earth's evolution. . . . The grains of sand have been of the same size and form . . .; the marine currents that piled them up have had the same velocity, the same general character, the same inconstancy in the disposition of their windings; and nothing more is necessary to show that at these distant epochs the functions of the ocean were discharged in the same manner.

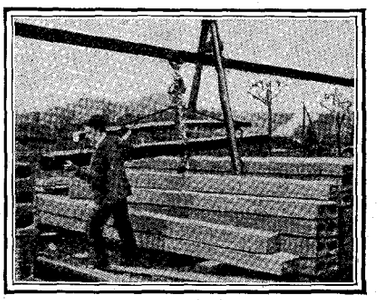
"We shall understand better the more we dwell on the point that modern investigations of the great functions of telluric physiology invariably have led to the same conclusion—that the conditions of the earth's surface have undergone but very slight modifications since the oldest sedimentary epochs. Nothing will better prepare us to admit the continuity of phenomena—that is to say, the great fact that is at the foundation of the activist doctrine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FLOOR BEAMS MADE OF CONCRETE.

A NEW system of concrete flooring has recently been patented by M. Siegwart, an architect, of Lucerne, Switzerland. It consists of hollow tubes or beams of mortar which are laid on the supporting walls without planking. Says *The Technical World*, in a descriptive article on the subject:

"By this method, the work of the builder is greatly facilitated, as a number of floors can be laid in a short time by ordinary laborers, and several floors can be used at once for working upon, thus doing away with scaffolding.

"Another advantage claimed for the Siegwart system is that beams made in a factory are protected against unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost or rain, during the time the mortar is setting, and it is thus comparatively easy to secure uniformity. The beams made at Lucerne have a uniform breadth of 9.84 inches, and are manufactured in five sizes, . . . according to the length of span and load. The size of the iron rods in the beams is between 1.96 and 3.9 inches, and usually six such rods are used in each beam. Two of these rods are laid parallel with the under face of the beam, and the other four are bent upward in the form of a knot at the ends in order to strengthen their supporting power. The proportion of cement to coarse sand used in manufacture is as 1 to 4. The beams, being made hollow, have the same strength as tho they were solid, with a great reduction in weight. On account of being hollow, they are more easily heated. Their sides are corrugated so that the cement used in joining them can enter the spaces and form a solid mass.



SIEGWART BEAMS READY FOR SHIPMENT.

"The manner of laying the beams together is exactly the same as in the case of wooden beams. They are made in different lengths, and, besides being used in floors, they can be employed in the construction of roofs, terraces, and staircase supports; also in walls where there is a side pressure, as in warehouses, coal bunkers, etc. It has been demonstrated that these beams can support a load four or five times as great as can the ordinary wooden beams.

"The process of manufacture is very simple as carried on at the Siegwart Beam Factory in Lucerne and in other European centers. The beams are made not singly, but in layers eight feet in breadth."

The advantages of this flooring are said to be its great supporting power, its safety from fire, and the greater ease and speed in

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building secured by its use. The beams insure freedom from excess of heat and cold, on account of their hollow form; the requisite thickness of floors is reduced; and, finally, they can be used as a heating floor, by sending warm air through them.

ARTISTIC ELECTRICAL DESIGNS.

BY the use of the induction-coil and also with the static machine, very beautiful and artistic designs have been obtained by electric discharges on sensitive photographic plates and paper. Some of these are described in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 27) by Frank C. Perkins, who says of the illustrations accompanying his article:

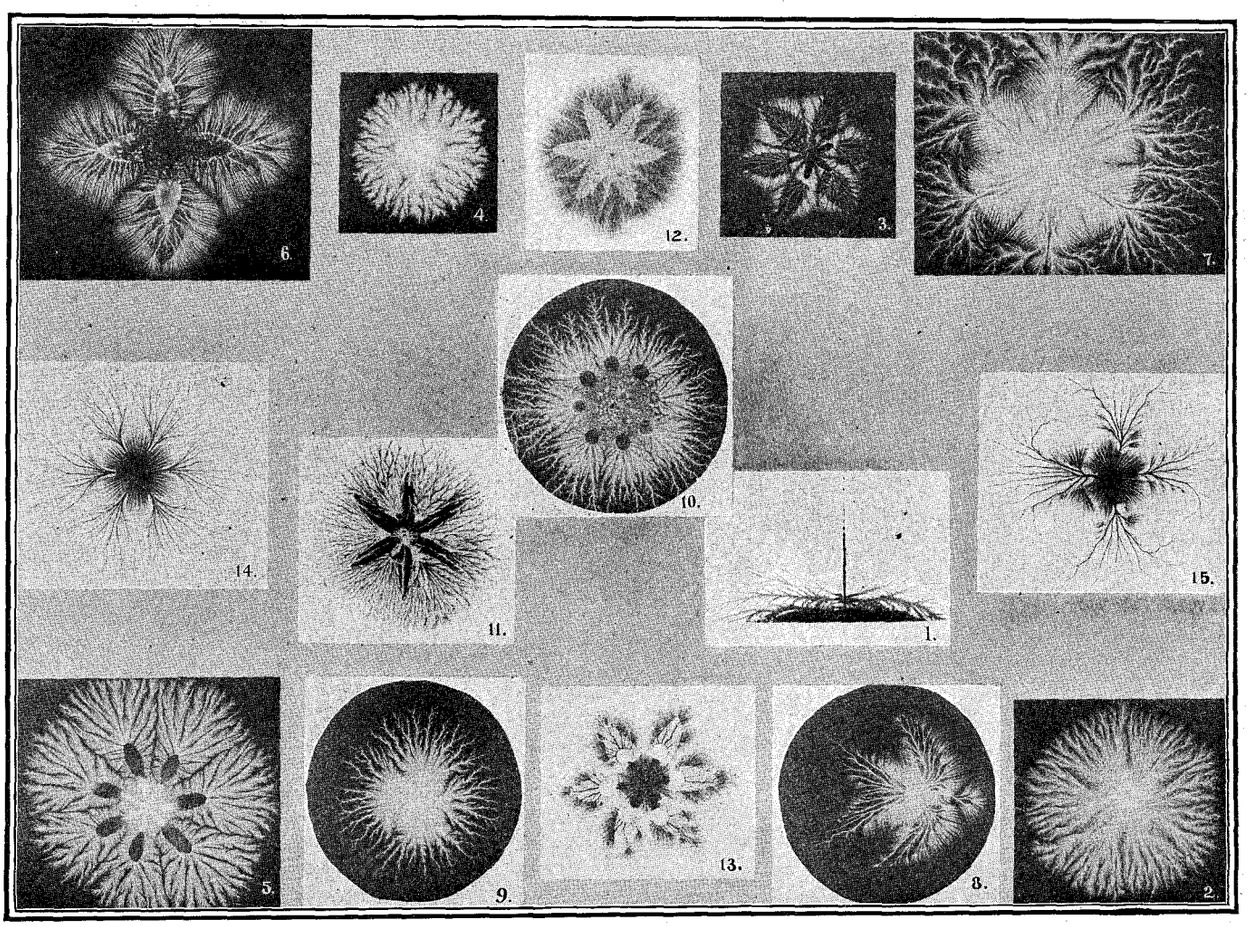
"Fig. 1 is from a photograph showing the plate and wire terminal with the brush electric discharge as seen from the side or edge of the plate, while Figs. 2 to 7, inclusive, represent negatives. In Figs. 8, 9, and 10 the negatives are provided with circular mats. These ornamental designs show the electric discharges in white on a dark background, while those presented by Figs. 11 to 15 are positive prints showing the various patterns in black on a white background. These photographs are the result of the artistic work of Dr. Stephane Leduc, a professor in the School of Medicine at Nantes, France, and were recently shown to the Société Française de Physique.

"The method of procedure in obtaining these ornamental designs by electric discharge was first to cut out a regular design of simple pattern in cardboard, placing it over a sensitized plate in a photographic dark-room and sprinkling the plate covered by the mat with an insulating powder, such as sulfur, starch, or a metallic salt. The mat, with the cut design, is then removed from the sensitive plate, leaving the pattern on the plate wherever the powder remains. While these symmetrical designs cut from the pasteboard are not at all intricate, the electrical discharges do the embellishing, making most exquisite figures. A metallic sheet or leaf is connected with one pole of the induction-coil or static machine and the prepared sensitive photographic plate is placed on the metallic leaf with the non-coated side down, while a metallic point connected with the other pole of the electrical machine or Ruhmkorff coil is placed in the center of the symmetrical figure outlined with the insulating powder. . . . These unique designs are very easily produced and furnish motifs for ornamentation, which may be of great service in artistic decoration, as a great variety of different figures may be obtained in his way."

ARE WE DOSING OURSELVES TO DEATH?

THAT the tendency nowadays is to take too many drugs, often self-administered, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (April 2), who in an article on "Self-Medication" contends that there is an increasing number of people "who spend money and thought over the business of physicking themselves." The author quotes from *The Daily Mail* (London) an account of an old lady who was in the habit of taking nightly "nine compound rhubarb pills, several mixtures, four tablespoonfuls of senna, three teaspoonfuls of cascara, and a quantity of magnesia." Altho this is probably not to be regarded as a typical case, the writer believes that there is far too much of this sort of thing going on. He says:

"The whole tendency of what may be called popular pharmacy during the last few years has been in the direction of introducing to the public a great variety of powerful medicines, put up in convenient forms, and advertised in such a manner as to produce in the unthinking a belief that they may be safely and rightly administered at all times and seasons, without any guidance from medical knowledge and without any reference to the actual state of the recipient, as remedies for the popular name of some real or supposed malady. All this, of course, has been greatly promoted by column after column of advertisement in magazines and lay news-



ARTISTIC ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE DESIGNS.
Courtesy of *The Western Electrician* (Chicago).

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papers; but we are compelled to admit that the medical profession can not be held free from some amount of blame in the matter or from some responsibility for the way in which drugs have lately been popularized and brought into common use as articles of domestic consumption. Medical men have failed, we think, sufficiently to impress upon the public and upon patients that the aim of reasonable people should be to keep themselves in health rather than to be always straying, as it were, upon the confines of disease and seeking assistance from drugs in order to return to conditions from which they should never have suffered themselves to depart. The various alkaline salts and solutions, for example, the advertisements of which meet us at every turn, and which are offered to the public as specifics, safely to be taken, without anything so superfluous as the advice of medical men, for all the various evils which are described by the advertisers as gout or as heartburn, or as the consequences of 'uric acid,' do unquestionably, in a certain proportion of cases, afford temporary relief from some discomfort or inconvenience. They do this notwithstanding persistence in the habit or in the indulgence, whatever it may be, the over-eating, the want of exercise, the excessive consumption of alcohol or of tobacco, which is really underlying the whole trouble which the drugs are supposed to cure and which at the very best they only temporarily relieve, while they permit the continuance of conditions leading ultimately to degeneration of tissue and to premature death. This is the moral which it is, we contend, the duty of the profession to draw from the daily events of life. The natural secretions of the human stomach are acid and the acidity is subservient to the digestive functions. It can not be superseded by artificial alkalinity without serious disturbance of nutrition; and the aim of treatment, in the case of all digestive derangements, should be to cure them by changing the conditions under which they arise, not to palliate them for a time by the neutralization of acid, which may, indeed, give relief from present trouble, but which leaves unaltered the conditions upon which the trouble really depends. Those who look down the obituary lists of the newspapers will be struck by the fact that large numbers of people in prosperous circumstances die as sexagenarians from maladies to which various names are given, but which are, as a rule, evidences of degeneration and of premature senility, while many who pass this period go on to enter upon an eighth or ninth decade of life. The former class, we have no doubt, comprise those who have lived without restraint of their appetites and who have sought to allay some of the consequences thence arising by self-medication, while the latter class comprise those who have lived reasonably, and who, if annoyed by imperfect digestion, have sought relief by ascertaining and by abandoning the errors from which it sprang."

Measuring the Earth's Diameter.—A recent article in these pages (March 26) concerning the shadow of the mountain peak, Teneriffe, and the use of it to determine the earth's diameter, elicits from a reader, Mr. Arthur Drew, of Howell, Mich., a suggestion of a simple and, as he thinks, more accurate way of effecting the measurement without the aid of the shadow. He writes:

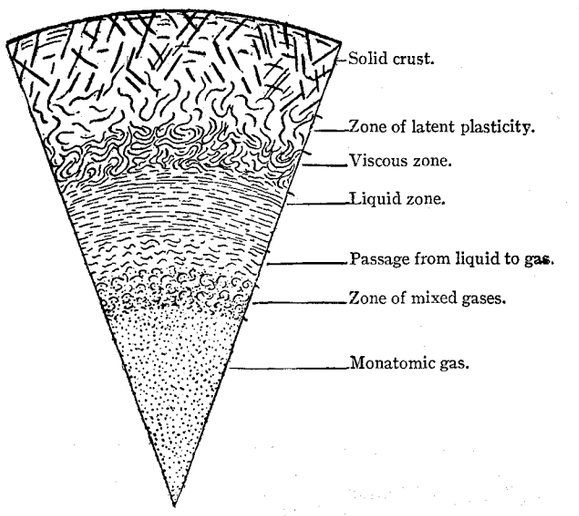
"As Mr. Porter says, the means stated is not accurate because the eye can not detect the exact moment when the shadow starts or ends. To determine these moments with greater accuracy, one needs to establish two fixed points at the mountain's summit, in line with the direction of sunset and with the eastern horizon. Now the moment the sun sinks below the line of these points and the moment of sunset at the mountain's summit are the two moments when the mountain's shadow starts and ends upon the eastern sky. The exact knowledge of these two moments and the exact height of the point of observation are sufficient data to determine the earth's diameter.

"This method proves an interesting way of determining a mountain's height without the use of the barometer, by taking the earth's diameter as a known quantity. This method may still be maintained for mountains which have the sea for a horizon only in the direction of sunrise or sunset by the use of a spirit-level, as it will take the sun one-half of the time to drop from the line of the spirit-level to the horizon as from the line of the two points above mentioned.

"Another way to roughly calculate the height of a mountain or hill without calculating its distance from you, and by aid of a spy-glass and watch only, is to note the length of time between sunrise or sunset where you are and at the hill-top. This tells you the length of time it takes the sun to travel from your horizon to the horizon of the hill-top. From this you determine the number of degrees, hence miles, the horizons are apart. The line from an object to its horizon is the level line of its horizon. The earth drops about eight inches to the mile from a given level. Hence two-thirds the number of miles the horizons are apart would be about the number of feet the hill is above your place of observation."

A NEW THEORY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

THE beginning of the present century has been marked by an unusual number of volcanic and seismic catastrophes, which have excited fresh interest, both among geologists and the general public, in the long-vexed problem of the condition of the earth's interior. In a recent study of various hypotheses, M. Prinz, a French authority, concludes that none of them is quite satisfactory, and he advances one of his own, which is abstracted in *Cosmos* (March 26). According to Prinz's ideas, the globe is made



up of concentric zones or envelopes, distinguished by their different physical states dependent on temperature and pressure. Says the writer:

"The globe is made up of concentric layers to the number of seven, which pass insensibly one into another in the following conditions:

"1. The external solid zone, incompletely rigid, since the horizontal pendulum shows that it still possesses a certain degree of deformability.

"2. The zone of latent plasticity, in which pressures are transmitted in all directions. When they diminish, the mass becomes solid in the usual signification of the word. Changes of weight arising from the incessant motion of superincumbent masses may consequently react on the state of this zone.

"3. The plastic zone, which immediately follows the preceding, but the matter constitutes it can not feed volcanoes through openings or flues, as conduits can not keep open in the zone of latent plasticity.

"4. The liquid zone, which succeeds the above, passing insensibly into it.

"5. The zone of ordinary gases, susceptible of liquefaction under increased pressure.

"6. The zone of gases in the supercritical state. The critical temperatures of bodies being very different, certain of them are in this state, while others have not yet reached it.

"7. The central sphere, made up of a monatomic gas. The individuality of the various gases has disappeared, giving place to a perfectly homogeneous mass of very high temperature and of considerable specific gravity.

"This way of understanding the arrangement of the interior parts of the earth, altho it accords with the idea of increase of temperature with depth, scarcely corresponds with current conceptions of volcanic action. It even tends to strengthen the doubts

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cast by some writers on the validity of the theory that attributes mountain-folds to a contraction of the nucleus.

"The existence of the plastic zone (No. 3) is opposed to the free communication of the central fluid parts with the exterior. A glance at the accompanying diagram will show the frightful consequences of such connection. The intermittence of volcanoes, their complete extinction, their localization by groups, their occasional isolation, the slight relative importance of their products, are all so many reasons that lead us to consider them as dependent on some local cause near the surface. The theory of isolated reservoirs or of *macula* (spots) takes account of these pecularities by asserting the existence of foci, either scattered or grouped, in the thickness of the solid crust, without totally doing away with the possibility of supply from a deeper and vaster reservoir."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

USE OF THE STEREOSCOPE IN ASTRONOMY.

AS is well known, the stereoscopic effect, or the appearance of relief, whereby objects in the foreground of a scene stand out from the background, is due to a combination of two views from standpoints a little way apart. In actual vision these views are those seen directly by the two eyes. In the stereoscope they are photographic views taken separately by cameras at the distance of the eyes. For very distant objects the effect of relief vanishes because such objects look the same no matter by which eye they are viewed. It would, therefore, seem impossible to utilize the stereoscope in astronomy. But a gigantic observer with eyes thousands of miles apart would doubtless see the moon and the sun as actual spheres instead of as flat disks. If views of these bodies taken far enough apart can be combined stereoscopically, the effect would be the same. That this has actually been accomplished we are told by a contributor to *Cosmos* (March 26), who writes as follows:

"For some time astronomers have tried to adapt the stereoscope to astronomy, and very satisfactory relief photographs of the moon have been obtained by taking views at sufficient long intervals and utilizing the libration [the slight swinging of the moon to and fro in space].

"This phenomenon, which shows us our satellite from different points of view, produces the same perspective effect as if we should suppose the observer transported successively, but on the same date, to two points of space such that by joining them to the moon's center, the lines so determined . . . should form an angle equal to the amplitude of the libration. In the case of maximum libration we have an angle of fourteen degrees. The distance of these two imaginary stations would then be about one-quarter of the distance from the earth to the moon. . . . The stereoscopic effect is more than satisfactory, for the moon appears in exaggerated relief, and seems to be egg-shaped instead of spherical.

"The sun's disk photographed at an interval of several days looks like a sphere.

"In 1893 stereoscopic photography was attempted during an eclipse. The atmospheric conditions prevented success, but it may easily be understood that this process is hardly applicable to the solar corona.

"On the one hand, the corona changes every instant. Hence the necessity of taking the two photographs simultaneously, or at least at a very short interval. This interval could not exceed seven minutes—the maximum duration of a total eclipse. In seven minutes the distance of the two stations, due to the earth's motion, could not exceed the earth's diameter, which would . . . give an angle of scarcely eighteen seconds. This is too small to give stereoscopic relief. We do not know whether the attempt has been made since 1893. It has certainly never been reported, perhaps on account of its lack of success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Horse-Drawn Fire-Engines an Anachronism.—To drag a fire-engine through the streets by means of the strength of animals is nothing more or less than a ridiculous proceeding, according to John C. Higdon. In *The Automobile Review* (Chicago, March 26) he goes on to say:

"There is absolutely no reason why all fire-engines should not be made self-propelling before they are turned out of the shop. Certainly there is no lack of engineering or mechanical skill which compels the manufacturers to turn out their engines with a 'pole' at their front ends. It is not as much of a trick to manufacture a self-propelling fire-engine as it is to turn out a modern high-powered touring-car. . . . Any modern steam fire-engine can be converted into a self-propelling vehicle at a cost not exceeding that of a good team of horses, simply by the attachment thereto of a few additional parts, and there is no reason why any steam fire-engine now in use should any longer be drawn from place to place by animal power. It is a municipal disgrace to any longer permit steam fire-engines to be laboriously moved from place to place by suffering animals. This is a proper subject for the attention of the Humane Society in every large city of this and every other country. It should receive their immediate attention. I arraign the mayor and other officials of every large city upon the charge of neglect of duty. Municipal officials can no longer excuse themselves upon the false ground of economy. It is true that there are a few self-propelling fire-engines in use in Boston and New Orleans, which have been too high-priced because of their complicated mechanism; but even these have proven successful during several years' continuous use."

Coal-Power and Water-Power.—The world's supply of coal is being ruthlessly wasted, says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, and it is inconsistent for us to object to the utilization of great cataracts whose energy is inexhaustible. Says this writer:

"We are burning our coal extravagantly, without thought of the future. Our methods are little more than barbarous. For instance, we use electric lights lavishly, without stopping to consider that only a fraction of one per cent. of the energy of our coal is actually turned into useful light; and every pound of coal burned subtracts just that much from the resources of the country. Coal, once used, is gone forever, while a water-power is inexhaustible, if properly protected. The point of view usually taken to-day does not seem to be right. It is generally cheaper for us to use coal than to develop water-power because the coal costs only what it takes to get it out of the mine. Should we not think more of the future, and remember that some day the mines will be exhausted, and our most widely used source of power at an end? What would be thought of an explorer who lived upon his slender stock of concentrated foods because this method was simpler and less trouble than to hunt for game? Yet will not a somewhat similar position face, possibly not ourselves, but our descendants? On the other hand, a water-power, once developed, is a permanent investment. Its use does not decrease the resources of the country, for, if it were not used, its power would simply go to waste. As regards Niagara Falls, or any other of our large cataracts, while it would be a calamity to turn aside all the water and leave them dry, this loss would be nothing compared with the giving out of coal."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WHAT makes the Dead Sea salt is a question that has been discussed for centuries," says *Harper's Weekly*, and the most recent explanation is that advanced by William Ackroyd, who assigns as the most important cause the atmospheric transportation of salt from the Mediterranean Sea. Previously it has been assumed that the saltness of this historic body of water was due to the soil and rocks, which, it is now thought, would not be able to furnish the amount required; and that the Dead Sea was once a part of the Red Sea, which had been cut off by the rising of Palestine and concentrated by evaporation, a hypothesis which is not supported by facts. According to Ackroyd's theory the winds blowing from the Mediterranean would bring rain charged with salt. In proof of this it is stated that the proportion of chlorin to bromin is the same in the Dead Sea that it is in the Mediterranean."

"THE number of hysterical patients who simulate different diseases and deceive all physicians is very great," says a writer in the *Archives générales de Médicine* (February 2). "This is not generally a specially serious matter, but it is decidedly so when the simulated disease has to be treated surgically. This is necessarily so when the hysterical patient simulates tuberculous peritonitis, as in a case reported by Drs. Thoinot and Mosny. The patient, who had the symptoms of hysterical tympanism, was operated on three times by two confident surgeons in 1896, 1898, and 1901. Naturally the peritoneum was found absolutely healthy, and there was nothing to do but to sew the victim up again. When there was a new crisis he was treated for hysterics, with more success and less risk. M. Beclerc has observed the case of a woman of twenty-six who became dumb after an accident. Fortunately no operation was performed, and trepanation was certainly not necessary, for on being subjected to examination by the *x*-ray the patient suddenly recovered her voice. Hysterical people must always be distrusted in cases of this kind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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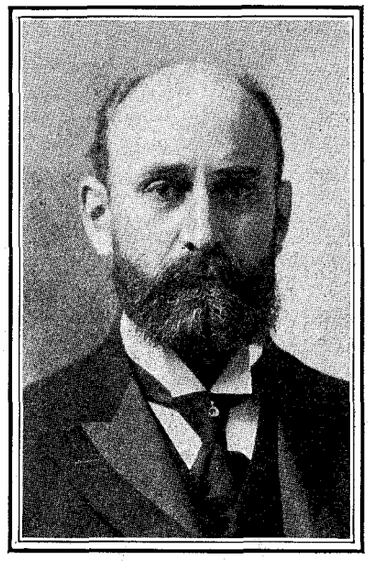
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DUTY OF MISSIONARIES IN TIME OF WAR.

AMERICANS in northern Korea were recently approached by the United States gunboat *Cincinnati* and offered conveyance to a place of safety. Twenty-three refugees embraced the opportunity, but the missionaries decided to remain, with their wives and children. This fact has led to some hostile criticism of "missionary zeal," and suggests an inquiry into the real duty of missionaries in war time. The Boston *Congregationalist* says:

"Why do the missionaries stay at their posts at such times? Sometimes because the danger to their personal safety is no greater than they would meet by withdrawing. Often their departure or the sending away of their families on a war-ship would be interpreted by the people in their care as a sign of far greater perils than really exist. A missionary of the American Board in Macedonia lately said that if he and his colaborers should flee in response to the warning of our Government, the whole district would be thrown into a panic. Many of the people were coming to sleep at night on the missionary premises, but kept at their work by day, and the continued presence of the missionaries was a strong assurance of safety to them.



THE REV. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN, D.D.,
Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

"In some cases the abandonment by missionaries of their fields in time of danger has caused severe loss, not only of property, but of prestige, which it requires many years to recover. In the recent Boxer troubles in China the American Board cabled to its missionaries to use their own judgment as to remaining in a certain district. Another board sent imperative instructions to its missionaries to withdraw, and they obeyed reluctantly. Our missionaries decided to remain, and the wisdom of their choice is now conceded by all acquainted with the facts.

"The warning sent by our Government in such a case as this is not necessarily an expression of the judgment of its officials that missionaries or other Americans ought to remove from the exposed regions, but is an act in the way of its duty, and shifts the responsibility from itself to those who are warned. It is not the Government which assumes to decide when the missionaries ought to leave their fields, but certain newspapers, which if the missionaries followed their advice would quite quickly be the first to charge them with cowardice and neglect of their duty."

The Living Church (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) comments in similar vein:

"The personal safety of the missionaries is not, and must not be made, their first consideration when they go out to foreign lands. They have no right to ask the protection of the home Government under conditions in which the Government has advised them it can not grant protection; but, on the other hand, the primary question which the missionaries must determine for themselves is whether the conditions of their work demand that they should take the risk of their lives into their own hands and remain at all hazards. This was the risk the apostles took in preaching the gospel in foreign and hostile lands, altho there were no Roman gunboats to grant them protection. This is the risk that ultimately every foreign missionary must take upon himself, or he is unfit for such a post. It is true that under ordinary circumstances it is the province of the United States Government to protect its citizens even tho they do not themselves demand such protection. Where, however, conditions are such that the Government can not grant the protection, it would be an act of despicable cowardice if the missionaries should choose their personal safety rather than the welfare of their work. The choice of these Korean missionaries to remain at their post, in spite of the fact that it may mean martyrdom for them, neither convicts them of 'misdirected zeal amounting to foolhardiness,' as stated in the cablegram, nor yet of foolishly courting martydom. Neither, on the other hand, is Minister Allen or the United States Government culpable for giving no further protection after the warning.

"We trust that Christian people will be strong enough in their recognition of the heroic in missions, to grant their sympathy to the missionaries who remain at their dangerous post because, rightly or wrongly, they believe that their work demands that they should remain."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, of New York, who discusses "The War and our Devoted Missionaries" in *The Missionary Review of the World* (April), has this to say:

"It seems to us that for all the missionaries in Korea to be withdrawn at this time would be calamitous. The property abandoned would probably be looted, if not destroyed. Even in America abandoned buildings are apt to suffer from thieves, and in such a country as Korea it is probable that little would be left. Moreover, the missionary is urgently needed for safeguarding the interests of the work and for moral effect upon the Koreans. As we are going on with our work, it is desirable to avoid, if possible, a demoralizing interregnum.

"Consider, too, the lot of the poor Koreans. Neither Russians nor Japanese are apt to concern themselves particularly about the unhappy people who are between the upper and the nether millstones of contending armies, while at such a time lawless and turbulent men are almost certain to find their opportunity. Even in Christian America, when a destructive fire was raging in Baltimore, thieves and scoundrels took such advantage of the general panic that the police were unable to cope with the situation, and strong military force had to be called out. What, then, is to be expected in such a country as Korea in time of war? Those poor Koreans in this hour of need will look to the Protestant missionary as to their only friend and counselor, and if he leaves them, they will be scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. Now is the time for the missionary ministry in Korea. To leave the field to the politician, the soldier, and the trader would be to dishonor Christ, to fail to utilize an unprecedented opportunity, to abandon the helpless native Christians in their hour of sore need, and to prejudice missionary influence at home and abroad for a generation."

SECULAR COMMENT ON THE BOWNE HERESY CASE.

THE prompt dismissal of the charges of heresy instituted against Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, before the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the subject of comment in many newspapers, and is generally regarded as a gratifying sign of the times. The main features of the case are summed up by the Buffalo *Express* as follows:

"The defendant in this case, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, is one of the oldest and best-known theologians in the Methodist Church. The clergyman who presented the charges, the Rev. George A. Cooke, of Trinity Methodist Church, West Medford, Mass., is younger both in years and experience. Here is one surprising feature of the case—the older man stepping forward and the younger calling him to account. It would have seemed more in the nature of things, perhaps, if a young man had gone forward and been reproved by his elders. Only a few years ago Mr. Cooke was a student in Professor Bowne's classes. . . . .

"Briefly stated, it was charged that Professor Bowne's ideas of the Deity, of the authority of the Scriptures, of the atonement, of the future state of man and of the Christian experience are all contrary to the Bible and to the Methodist standards of faith and discipline. An article entitled 'The Supernatural,' written by Professor Bowne, contained the utterances which Mr. Cooke main-

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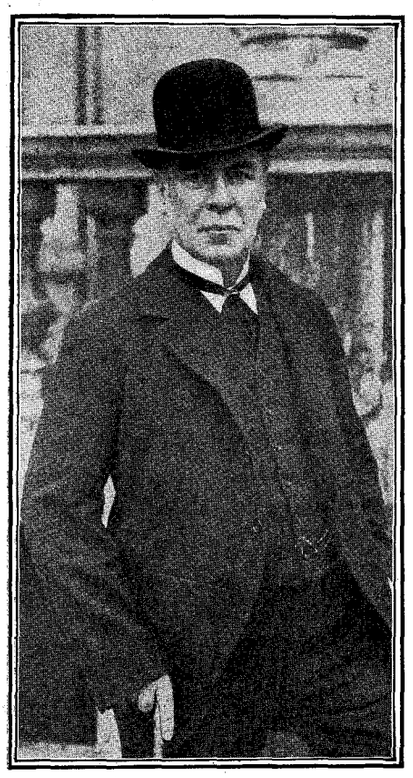
tained were heretical. His charges were prepared late last year. In February they were amended to include Dr. Charles Parkhurst, of *Zion's Herald*, the [an] official organ of the Methodist Church.

"What the trial board thought of the charges is indicated in the fact that they were dismissed on Friday, altho they had been taken up only on the Wednesday preceding."

The acquittal of Professor Bowne is characterized by the New York *Globe* as "a victory for open-mindedness in theology"; and the New York *Evening Post* says: "Had the New York East Conference found no room for a man of his scholarship and character, the rising generation would have accepted the verdict as a notice that the Methodist Church had cast in its lot with the ignorant and the bigoted." The Boston *Transcript* is impressed by the fact that the burden of "heresy-hunting" is now assumed by the working pastor instead of, as in the past, by editors and professors in theological seminaries. "Here, as in Germany," it observes, "the lines of cleavage, where they exist at all, seem more and more to differentiate working pastors of a practical-pietistic, evangelistic type, on the one hand, and the university-bred scholar and teacher, on the other." The same paper continues:

"The world has moved a long way on beyond the position of Cardinal Pole that 'murder and adultery are less heinous than heresy.' 'Better not reign than reign over heretics,' said Philip IV. of Spain, a sentiment that John Hay in 'Castilian Days' describes as 'that sublime utterance of uncalculating bigotry.' The modern point of view is fast coming to be that expressed by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, that 'Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy,' and by Cardinal Manning in his saying that 'Controversy is at best polemical theology, and polemical theology is simply, if not wholly, destructive.' For years Trinitarian Congregationalists were rent and torn over the issue of probation after death, and the strife bade fair to imperil the prosperity of the historic American Board. Now councils of that denomination ordain to the ministry men who either are agnostic on this point of theology or who openly declare the Larger Hope. For years the Presbyterian Church was rent and torn over Professor Briggs and the revision of the Confession of Faith, and domestic peace was lost and foreign missionary work crippled. To-day the church is working under a new declaratory statement of faith, and Professor Briggs's most bitter opponent, President F. L. Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, has accepted Professor Briggs's contention that the tradition of the church and the present Christian consciousness are sources of authority equal to the Bible, which, of course, is but the record of the religious consciousness of its time.



MR. R. W. PERKS, M.P.,

Who accuses the Rev. R. J. Campbell of going to Court "hanging on the apron strings of an Anglican bishop."

"In the light of these and similar swift reversals of position by which the heresy of yesterday has become the orthodoxy of today, it is not surprising altogether that clerical or scholastic promoters of heresy trials get little sympathy from the laity."

The Chicago *Tribune* comments:

"Interest in heresy trials is dying out. Few papers have reporters who are experts in theology and can follow the delicate dividing line between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. It is more than likely that they would have jumbled things up if they had been given a chance. One of the passages in Professor Bowne's writings to which exception was taken reads:

To explain the universe we need not a substance but an agent; not substantiality but causality. Metaphysics further shows that every agent is a unit, uncompounded and indivisible. God, then, is not the infinite stuff or substance but the infinite cause or agent—one and indivisible. From this point all the previous views of the relation of God to the world disappear of themselves.

"Whether there is heresy lurking in this is a question which the average newspaper man is glad he has escaped. The average newspaper reader is equally glad. It is just as well that the investigation was in secret."

AN ENGLISH NON-CONFORMIST CONTROVERSY.

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell, the well-known pastor of the City Temple, London, is just now the center of what is described as "a furious storm" of controversy. His offenses are manifold. In the first place, he has been presented at Court by an Anglican bishop. Secondly, he has uniformed the male and female choristers of his church in gowns and caps. Thirdly, he has dared to pay a visit—a "state visit" it is called by his enemies—to Joseph Chamberlain. Worse than all, he has declared that he has "very little confidence in the Liberal party."

The London *Daily News*, an influential organ of Liberalism and non-conformity, is highly incensed by Mr. Campbell's conduct. It comments, in part:

"Speaking, as we think we have some right to do, for non-conformists, we do not hesitate to say that free churchmen are not prepared to humiliate themselves at the feet of the man who betrayed them during 1902 and 1903 [Mr. Chamberlain]. . . . Better ten years in the police court than so mean and selfish a surrender. We may perhaps suggest to Mr. Campbell that his consciousness of Anglican tyranny is a little difficult to reconcile with his introduction at the Court of King Edward under the wing of the bishop of London, one of the prime authors of the acts under which non-conformists today are being sent to prison."

Mr. Robert W. Perks, the leading layman of the Wesleyan Church in England and a member of Parliament, expressed his opinion of Mr. Campbell in even more caustic terms at the opening of a Methodist Bazar in Louth a few days ago. He said, on that occasion:

"We can not take favors from the hands that strike us. We do not look in London upon the bishop of London—an extreme Anglican, and one of the modern types in ecclesiastical opinion and doctrinal teaching of that infamous ecclesiastic, Archbishop Laud—as a safe companion for any non-conformist preacher. We should like to have seen our friend, Mr. Campbell, introduced to his Majesty not by the bishop of London, but by that veteran advocate and champion of non-conformity, the Rev. Guinness Rogers, or by the president of the Free Church Federation, and we pity him and are sorry for him that he should have gone to the levee at St. James's Palace hanging on the apron-strings of an Anglican bishop."

Mr. Perks also had his fling at Mr. Campbell's "ritualistic" practises:

"Ritualism is a steep and slippery slope. Possibly the next thing we shall see is Mr. Campbell marching round the aisles of City Temple followed by his surpliced choir chanting a processional hymn, with the reluctant deacons behind. These are days when non-conformity is confronted with a severe struggle. We expect our preachers to march with fearless, buoyant steps, and not become camp-followers in the Anglican army."

The London *Spectator* regards the attacks upon Mr. Campbell

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as "senseless and vulgar"; and *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), the non-conformist organ, makes light of the whole matter. The London *Guardian* (Anglican) remarks facetiously, and with a side-reference to the Educational controversy: "It is evident that 'No Compromise' is to be the watchword of political non-conformity on such a question as the 'right of entry.'" A writer in *The Christian Life* (London, Unitarian) comments:

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the City Temple, London.

"Among all the orthodox free churches it is a matter of grave and general complaint that their ministers have to be drawn from the humbler classes of their members, and that the sons of their educated families refuse to enter the non-conformist pastorate. But can the refusal be wondered at, in view of such a speech as this of Mr. Perks? What educated man, ready equipped for a successful career in other learned professions, would consent to enter one in which the restrictions and the surveillance are so intense that even the friendships of his private life are to be subjected to public discussion? [Mr. Campbell and the bishop of London were fellow students at Oxford University.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.] Still more absolute must be his repugnance, if those friendships are to be limited to a range of 'safe companions' who can satisfy the scrutiny of the platform hacks, not merely of his own congregation and his own sect, but of all the other denominations with which his own happens to have come into a partial alliance!"

The New York *Churchman* says: "Such extravagances have their humorous side, but also a serious one. They indicate something of the bitter animosity aroused by the unfortunate Education acts."

THE HISTORIC PLACE OF NEWMAN'S "APOLOGIA."

INTEREST in the historic controversy between Charles Kingsley and John Henry Newman may be revived by the clear and vivid account of it given in the new biography of the cardinal written by Dr. William Barry, a London priest and theologian. This remarkable passage-at-arms grew out of a statement made by Kingsley in a review of Froude's "History of England," to the following effect: "Truth for its own sake has never been a virtue with the Roman clergy. Father Newman informs us that it need not and, on the whole, ought not to be; that cunning is the weapon which heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage. Whether his notion be doctrinally correct or not, it is at least historically so." In answering this charge, Newman added to English literature his famous "Apologia pro Vita Sua," an auto-biographical document of importance, whether viewed from the literary or the psychological point of view. Says Dr. Barry:

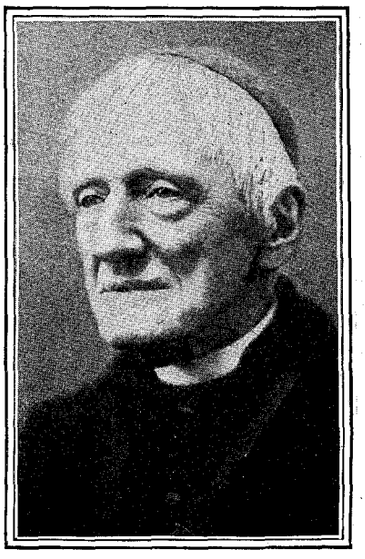
"He had to tell the story of a conversion, a change of mind, or 'repentance,' in its literal meaning, as remarkable to the psychologists as Luther's, but in a contrary direction; as profound as Augustine's, to which he has himself compared it; and, should the Catholic Church extend its conquests in the world where Shakespeare is king, not less likely to have enduring results than had the African saint's on the intellect of the Middle Ages which he formed. . . . . .

"Moreover, the circumstances were such as make of these things a world's tragedy, set forth in the high stage of Oxford, in the background of St. Mary's, reminding us of the temple that so often figures in Sophoclean drama, solemn as religion itself. These are elements, sublime or affecting, to which distance will add a perspective as the movement goes forward and English literature spreads. For Newman's prose can not grow obsolete; it will endure by its own self-centered poise. Thanks to its grave and tender wisdom, and its feeling for that in man's heart which throbs to some rhythm of eternity, it can never be forgotten."

The "Apologia," as it was given to the world on consecutive Thursdays, between April 21 and June 2, 1864, "appeared," so we are told, "in all hands, was read in clubs, in drawing-rooms, by clerks on the top of omnibuses, in railway trains, and, one had almost said, in pulpits."

"For a moment the Tractarians came on the public stage, in their habits as they lived; the drama was interpreted by its chief actor, without whom it never could have been conceived. Manning wrote to Wiseman that 'it was like listening to the voice of one from the dead.' Or, as Church, afterward dean of St. Paul's, expressed it: 'Here was to be told not only the history of a change, but the history of a deep disappointment, of the failure of a great design, of the breakdown of hopes the most promising and absorbing; and this, not in the silence of a man's study, but in the fever and contention of a struggle wrought up to the highest pitch of passion and fierceness, bringing with it on all sides and leaving behind it the deep sense of wrong.' . . . . . .

"But to those who looked across the Channel and surveyed the currents of European thought, another view offered itself. The Tractarian was a chapter in the Romantic movement; and this again took its inspiration (however mingling with it less ethereal elements) from Christian sources, not Anglican, of course, but antique and mediæval, of which the outward and visible habitat was Rome.



CARDINAL NEWMAN.

His "Apologia" tells the story of a conversion "as remarkable to the psychologists as Luther's" and "as profound as Augustine's."

"Instead of a fresh volume added to the interminable series of controversy, here was a life, revealed in its innermost workings, the heart put under a glass that made it transparent. It had been Rousseau's boast that he would do this unparalleled thing in his own person; and he did it—at what a cost to the decencies of human reticence, to the laws of friendship, to the claims of gratitude! Newman, observing a punctilious self-respect, nor making free with any other man's reputation, set up in the Temple of Fame this tablet, on which all might read the story of his days, anticipating, said Gladstone, whom it awed and overcame, the last great judgment itself."

Two final reflections upon the position and comparative merits of Newman's confession may be quoted here:

"Concerning the 'Apologia' two things may be said by way of epigraph or conclusion. It fixed the author's place not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but in the national literature. It became the one book by which he was known to strangers who had seen nothing else from his pen, and to a growing number at home, ignorant of theology, not much troubled about dogma, yet willing to admire the living spirit at whose touch even a buried and forgotten antiquity put on the hues of resurrection. No autobiography in the English language has been more read; to the nineteenth century it bears a relation not less characteristic than Boswell's 'Johnson' to the eighteenth. That is our first observation.

"Our second is that the 'Apologia' should be compared and in due measure contrasted with Renan's 'Souvenirs of My Youth.' We can not attempt here the interesting task. A keen critic

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judges that, as a work of art, Renan's bears away the palm. Newman, he says, earnest and strenuous as becomes his English breeding, falls into the tone of collegiate reminiscences which makes us feel how secluded was life at Oxford sixty years ago. And Renan, tho in style not more plastic than his great contemporary—for both preferred musical impressions to those of sight—was happy in possessing the Breton canvas, Tréguier, with its ancient cathedral, the sea over which his ancestors had voyaged, the legends and the landscape equally wild, from which he went on to Issy, St. Sulpice, and the modern world of Paris. There are, undoubtedly, these differences. But a more vital one lies in the character: on this side an amiable dilettante, who saunters through his time, gracious and Greek of the Ionian school, the amused observer, the artist before all; and on that a solitary, an enthusiast, for whom eternity had an awful significance and doubt an intolerable anguish."

A DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

DR. JOHN W. CHURCHMAN, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, contributes to *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) a searching analysis of Christian Science. His article, while in course of preparation, was submitted to the criticism of some of the foremost authorities both in philosophy and medical science that the country contains, and it is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* as "perhaps the most thorough and reliable examination which has yet been made of the basis of Christian Science."

The fundamental propositions upon which Christian Science may be wrought into a system, and at which any criticism of that system must be directed, are stated, at the outset of the article, in these terms:

"1. *God*, the Ego, is All in All, the only Life, Substance, and Soul, the only Intelligence of the Universe. He is Mind, and fills all space.

"2. *Man* is the true image of God; he has no consciousness of material life or death; his material body is a mortal belief; he was, is, and ever shall be perfect.

"3. *Knowledge*. Knowledge gained from the material senses is a tree whose fruits are sin, sickness, and death. The evidence of the senses is not to be accepted in the case of sickness any more than it is in the case of sin. The physical senses are simply beliefs of mortal mind.

"4. *Matter* can not be actual. God being all, matter is nothing.

"5. *Evil*. (*a*) Sin. Error is unreal. All that God made is good; hence there is no evil. (*b*) Sickness. Health is not a condition of matter. Human mind produces organic disease as certainly as it produces hysteria. (*c*) Death is an illusion. (*d*) Cure. The cure for sin, sickness, and death—since all are illusions—is the destruction of the illusion.

"6. *Christianity* is a demonstration of divine principle casting out error and healing the sick. Soul can not sin nor being be lost. Scripture must be interpreted spiritually."

Four great highways of evidence, according to Dr. Churchman's view, lead to a demonstration of the "essential unsoundness" of Christian Science. In the first place, he says, it defies the canons of history, when it comes to us claiming a revealed origin. "Men who have read history have learned to suspect such claims. They know that thousands like it have been made before." Moreover:

"Only in rare instances has any new truth been brought to light by a flash; the rule that history teaches is—a slow stumbling in the dark until the light is reached. The presumptive evidence, as the great laws of life working themselves out in history have made it of value to us, is against Christian Science. The system fails to aline itself with the past. It fails emphatically to exhibit the premonitory symptoms of truth. And, apart from all other considerations, these are strong counts against it."

Dr. Churchman proceeds to a consideration of Christian Science as a system of philosophy:

"The uncompromising idealism which Mrs. Eddy offers us . . . poses as an explanation, and is in reality a total evasion. To deny that matter exists, and assert that it is an illusion, is only another way of asserting its existence; you are freed by your suggestion from explaining the fact, but forced by it to explain the illusion. . . . I smell a rose, and that night I dream of what I have done. Both acts, says Mrs. Eddy, are dreams. Then, I answer, how do you account for my recognition of the two activities as different in kind? If *all* psychic phenomena are dreams, why do I recognize only certain psychic phenomena as dreams? To equate illusion and sensation is to balance inches with pounds; and it explains neither. The great ideal philosophers recognized this inadequacy; tho it was Berkeley's weakness that he failed to recognize it clearly. Kant, Leibnitz, Fichte, and Hegel were idealists with a qualification; and this qualification was their salvation. But Mrs. Eddy has strengthened her position in no such way. For the testimony of the senses is, to her, absolutely unacceptable: not because it fails to be final, but because it is essentially false. She quite ignores the fact that while, so long as we have no extrinsic standard, it may be impossible to demonstrate the reliability of the senses' reports, it is equally, and for the same reason, impossible to prove their unreliability."

If Christian Science is unconvincing as philosophy, it is even more so, declares Dr. Churchman, as science. He writes on this point:

"To deplorable inaccuracy is added a looseness of statement and of argument that is simply laughable. 'Longevity is increasing,' Mrs. Eddy tells us, 'for the world feels the alternative effect of truth.' Is this guessing or statistics? Does she seriously mean to tell us that since 1865, or thereabouts, the slight hold that Christian Science has had on the world has really lengthened life? Could statistics culled in a period covering only thirty-eight years really prove anything as to longevity and its cause? Has she any scientific understanding of the meaning of statistics and of the tremendous periods they must cover in order to be of value? . . .

"Again, notice the absurd explanation of the action of drugs. 'When the sick recover,' we are told, 'by the use of drugs, it is the law of general belief, culminating in individual faith, which heals; even if you take away the individual confidence in a drug . . . the chemist . . . the doctor, and the nurse equip the medicine with their faith, and the majority of beliefs rules.' Acetanilid, then, reduces temperature, by action on the heat-coordinating nerve-center, because the majority of men, or the patient himself, believe this to be the case. Well, the fact is that the majority of men have never heard of acetanilid, or the heat-center . . . and that its action, so far from being dependent on the patient's belief, is observed in animals, which may reasonably be assumed to have no belief on the subject whatever!"

The last item in the indictment is that Christian Science is "fundamentally unchristian":

"Mrs. Eddy's philosophy is more blasphemous than her exegetical mutilation. The Bible has little or nothing to say as to the origin of evil; for the account of the fall is, after all, not an explanation, but a description. But it has a great deal to say on man's attitude toward the problem. . . . From Genesis to Revelation the word is, Endure; and Christ himself never attempted to treat as anything less than fact the sorrow of the world, before his share of which even his own bravery almost flinched. There is nowhere the slightest Scriptural warrant for expecting immunity from pain. No rosy picture is anywhere drawn. The only solution of the problem from first to last is the old-fashioned trust of intelligent resignation. . . . But for Christian Science the opposite is the truth. With a flare of bravery that is nothing more than bravado, a foolish claim of certainty is substituted for a majestic and triumphant faith. Suffering is no longer a mystery, and trust is impossible. The grim philosophy of Job, which has seldom failed in history to lead to the sturdy faith that makes men, is swept away at a blow; and in its place we have the effeminate bravery of a vulgar creed of certainty. Essentially it lacks nobility. If it had been regarded as truth from the first, history would have lost its chapter of heroes. It stands condemned by rational philosophy and shamed by Christian faith; and by its fundamental opposition to the Scriptural theory of the solution of the problem of evil, it brands itself as criminally inconsistent. It is nothing less than blasphemy—and blasphemy of the most insidious kind—to distort the plain philosophy of the Bible, until it offers men the pathetic delusion that they are to escape completely the suffering, without a relatively large share of which no human being has been known to pass his three score and ten. The essential unsoundness of practical Christian Science lies here: that a philosophy is proposed which assumes man made purposely for perfect happiness in this dispensation,—an assumption at once gratuitous if observation base philosophy, and groundless if Holy Writ be the standard."

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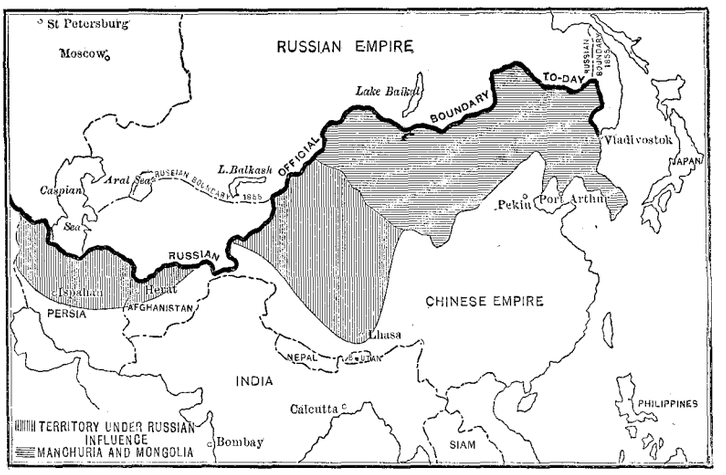
FOREIGN TOPICS.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND AND THE RIVAL GRAND LAMAS OF TIBET.

ESCORTED by some fifteen companies of infantry and scores of mounted troops, all under the command of a British brigadier-general, with two seven-pound cannon, two ten-pound screw-guns, and two Maxims, Colonel Younghusband has proceeded on his mission to the Government of Tibet. When within a short distance of the Grand Lama's capital of Lhasa, he will, we are informed by the London *Times*, "again attempt pacific negotiations with the Tibetans." But the colonel does not expect much from pacific negotiations, the English daily infers, as the several hundred Tibetans killed or wounded near a stone wall some two weeks ago were unconsecrated. They were "mostly lay soldiers," and, in consequence, "the affair will probably be grossly minimized at Lhasa." The priests are alleged in the London *Telegraph* to be far from taken aback by Colonel Younghusband's sacrilegious advance toward the holy city. They are mobilizing in large numbers about the Grand Lama, who has now attained a patriarchal age for a reincarnation of the living Buddha—thirty years. He would have died long ago, we are assured by a correspondent of the London *Times*, if the hierarchy had not wished to get rid of the suzerainty of China. "The only way to do so was to get rid of the regent—and the only way to get rid of the regent was to allow the Grand Lama of Lhasa to live."



MAP SHOWING THE RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN ASIA DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.
—Melbourne *Life*.

Colonel Younghusband's position is, therefore, regarded as still somewhat critical by London dailies, even including *The Mail*, which feels amused contempt for the military prowess of the Grand Lama's hierarchy and priests. The London *Standard* is apprehensive that Russian influence is now busy in Lhasa, where it believes capable officers from St. Petersburg may have accumulated large quantities of arms and taught the priests to use them. In this emergency the colonel's trump card, according to the London *Times*, will be, not his infantry and its artillery, but the existence of a rival Grand Lama of Tibet in the cloisters of Tashe-Lhunpo. The colonel sees the most promising possibilities in the fact, as stated in the London *Times*, that "among the common people the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo—which is a great monastery a mile or so from Shigatse, the town of second importance in Tibet—is regarded with even greater awe" than is the Grand Lama at Lhasa. Unlike the Grand Lama at Lhasa, the Grand Lama at Tashe-Lhunpo has been friendly to Colonel Younghusband. "Much, then, may be done by skilful diplomacy. Nothing would bring the authorities in Lhasa to a quicker perception of their duties than a fear that their persistent refusal to treat our commissioners with respect may compel us to negotiate direct with, and therefore, of course, greatly strengthen, their rivals." But the colonel has picked the wrong reincarnation, it would seem from recent surmises of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. The generals of the religious orders at Lhasa, we read, threw off Chinese suzerainty because they had found a better substitute for it in Russia. They have despatched numerous missions to St. Petersburg, and have received substantial assurances of Russia's support. Even now a special embassy from Lhasa is on its way to the court of the Czar. If current report be true, this Tibetan mission will reach St. Petersburg toward the end of this month. "But Russia is proving a broken reed," comments the London *Times*, as regards this aspect of the matter. "There could hardly have been chosen a less fortunate moment for a successful appeal to St. Petersburg." The London *Standard* takes this view of the whole situation:

"At no time since the expedition first advanced from India would there have been a possibility of recalling it; but now the obligation not to turn back till Lhassa has been reached, and a British agent established there, has become almost peremptory. Great obscurity necessarily exists as to what state of things Colonel Younghusband will find when he does enter the mysterious city. A government which has lived on, till recently, by choosing boys to represent incarnations of Buddha, and murdering them regularly as they approached an age to rule for themselves, is somewhat remote from our experience. Nor is there any reason to believe that the suzerainty claimed by the Chinese will be any obstacle to the policy we have marked out—which does not contemplate any attempt to annex a worthless region. At present the Amban [China's official resident] does not dare to approach the capital without an escort of soldiers at least as numerous as Colonel Younghusband's—a fact which should relieve the anxiety of some members of the opposition, who are disturbed as to the effect the mission may have on our relations with China.

"Whatever may be uncertain as to Tibet, we at least know that it is the glacis of India, and can not be allowed to fall under foreign control. It is on this ground, and on this alone, that English officers and Indian soldiers have been sent to endure severe hardships in its inhospitable mountains. . . . The real defense of India is not in the Himalaya Mountains, but in the high and barren tableland north of them. Our right to prevent it from falling under other influences is undeniable, nor does the natural leaning of French feeling toward Russia obscure the fact [in Paris] that the Indian Government has been provoked by a manifest attack on its position. The assurances of Russia that she contemplates no action in Tibet have, it is true, been given at last in a satisfactory form. Meantime, however, the Lamas had departed from their love of seclusion so far as to send a mission to St. Petersburg. The signs of alien intrusion on the glacis, of which Lord Curzon spoke the other day at Calcutta, were only too evident, and measures of precaution became absolutely imperative. In Vienna the collision in Tibet seems to be treated with marked gravity. It is looked upon as the beginning of events which may prove to have far-reaching consequences, and is connected with the menace which has been unnecessarily read into the language of the viceroy. But when Lord Curzon said that we must keep the approaches of India free from hostile influences he was laying down a principle that will hardly be disputed. Nowhere is it more obviously sound than in regard to Tibet, which is of no value to any one except as affording a starting-place for an invasion of India."

The opposition British standpoint is thus revealed in the comment of the Liberal London *News*:

"Lord Cuzron's eloquent passages about the patience with which we have treated Tibet, and the indignities heaped upon us by the return of his letters and the refusal of the Dalai Lama to enter on negotiations are all fudge. If Colonel Younghusband ought to be marching anywhere, it is on Peking and not Lhasa."

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GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S 400,000 MEN.

WITH great positiveness, and claiming to speak upon the authority of official information which they have verified, the Paris *Figaro* and the *Echo de Paris* assert that General Kuropatkin has under his command in Manchuria at the present time nearly 300,000 men. Early in June, the same French dailies add, the Russian commander-in-chief will have an effective force of 400,000 men. General Kuropatkin is reported to have come to the conclusion that he will have at least three Japanese armies to deal with before another month. About 150,000 Russian soldiers will be needed to protect the railway lines. He would thus take the field with a fighting force of 250,000 men.

Now it is quite impossible for Russia to feed 400,000 men at the front, we are assured by the military experts who are writing for the London *Times* and *Standard*. The French friends of Russia reply that English opinion is prejudiced. But we find responsible German papers asserting that General Kuropatkin can not feed so large a force as 400,000 men in any practicable range of operations. The *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, basing their assertions upon the calculations of German military experts, insist that there must be some error in the French estimates. In the German paper last named "an old Prussian officer" has had a series of papers dealing with this matter. He asserts that strategic considerations alone would preclude the mobilization of 400,000 men in Manchuria, even if the problem of food did not render it out of the question. To quote:

"Of French statements in regard to General Kuropatkin's plans it may be observed that it is simply laughable to speak of collecting an army of even 300,000 men in the vicinity of Harbin or Mukden. Any one who has the least idea of how much provisions are required for only a single battalion on the march in the space of a fortnight, will laugh aloud at the conception of so large an army collected at a single point in a region destitute of the necessary means of subsistence. We are dealing with a force which has its main line of communications, the line by sea, cut off. Equally fantastic is the idea of an army of reserve numbering 200,000 men. What would such a reserve mean? If it means mobilization in a region so remote from the theater of war as to remain unaffected by action at the front, those 200,000 men would be as useful in the contest as a fleet that had not yet left European Russia."

In reply to this, the *Figaro* asserts that the authorities in St. Petersburg, advised by the Acting Minister of War, General Sakaroff, have thought the problem out, and are prepared to maintain no less than 500,000 men at the front by next September. The Paris *Temps*, which gives the number of Russian troops in Manchuria at the beginning of the present month as 250,000 men, considers the problem of subsistence already solved. It does not, however, state how it has been solved. It deals with the general aspect of the military problem thus:

"The arrival of General Kuropatkin at Harbin and later at Mukden marked the end of the period of preliminary operations, but it did not necessarily indicate the beginning of decisive operations. It is probable that the commander-in-chief will put new energy and activity into the military operations. It is none the less to be supposed that he will await the coming of mild weather and the cessation of the severe season before undertaking the war in earnest.

"It is not easy at a distance to take into sufficient account the extraordinary rigor of the bad season in those regions, the almost intolerable sufferings inflicted upon the troops in a winter campaign, the almost insurmountable difficulties which cold, ice, tempests, then the melting of the snows, the humidity, the mud, put in the way of a great army in Manchuria and Korea. General Kuropatkin, before his departure, did not deny that calculations long in advance would be necessary, and he was careful to moderate unreflecting haste and unreasonable zeal.

"The more he aims at showing himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by his sovereign and the Russian army, the less will he be desirous of prematurely risking a great undertaking under unfavorable conditions. Just now, however, the natural impatience of the beginning has given way to a calmer state of mind, a more rational self-control.

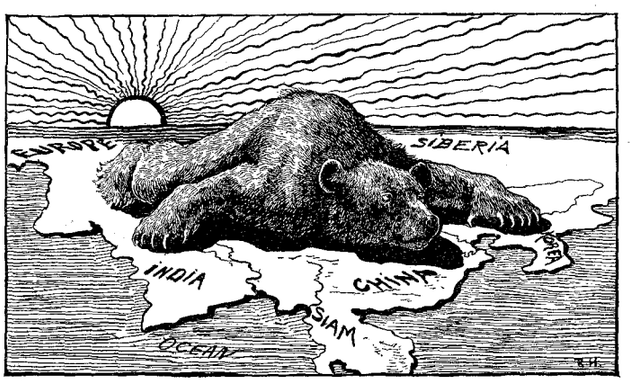
"It can be easily understood that under the painful impression of the first surprises, the whole country, and in particular the soldiers, burned to take a quick revenge and not to remain indefinitely under the shock of the deceptions resulting from the part played by the fleet at Port Arthur and at Vladivostok. It goes equally without saying that now, the first impulse to fight being somewhat moderated, the responsible authorities attach special importance to doing nothing lightly, to putting aside as much as possible every ill chance that can be eliminated and to taking all possible precautions for placing their forces in the best attainable condition.

"One of the principal elements in the necessary strategy of the Russian commander-in-chief is the time needed to concentrate upon the theater of war a numerous effective force. Now, it is only too evident that, with the best will in the world, the Transsiberian railway can not rapidly transport great numbers of men.

"Without mentioning the inevitable choking of a railway with a single track, the complicated calculations involved in the movement of trains in two directions over a narrow gage, the new embarrassment soon to be caused by the breakdown at Lake Baikal, it seems from the most authentic documents that it is impossible to expect military trains to attain an average speed of over fifteen miles an hour, and that with the constant necessity of provisioning at a great distance from the base, the transport of an army corps requires a number of days far exceeding the normal.

"In these circumstances, considering that General Kuropatkin naturally wishes to have under his command available forces much

GOOD APPETITE.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



TIRED OF FIGHTING.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

EUROPEAN SOCIALIST CARTOONS ON THE WAR.

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in excess of those that Japan can put into the field, it can scarcely be expected that the decisive encounters—so far as they depend upon the wishes of the Russian staff—will occur before the month of June."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S VIEW OF THE NEW ACCORD BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

IN utterances of an almost emotional tone, many official and some semi-official organs in Berlin and Vienna express their surprise that France and Great Britain should make their appearance as the Damon and Pythias of world-politics. But such interpretations of the new Anglo-French accord color the truth and may have their origin in malice, the London *Times* tells us. It refers to "the spirit in which the German press has been carping at the Anglo-French negotiations" and to "cunning appeals to national prejudice," the object being, it insinuates, to arouse uneasiness in the Russian mind. With professions of devotion to the Dual Alliance, the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, feels called upon to explain that the new pact is merely an agreement regarding the colonial controversies between France and England. No fealty to anybody's ally is involved in the settlement of disputes relating to Egypt and Morocco, the delimitation of the frontier between the Niger and Lake Chad, the tortuous boundary in Siam, fishing rights in Newfoundland, and the status of the New Hebrides. The other points in the agreement are of no greater importance, since they relate to the neutrality of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar, to Madagascar and to territory near the Zambesi. France gets a greater liberty of action in Morocco, and we are told that England will henceforth have greater liberty in Egypt. France retains her right to fish on the Newfoundland shore, but it ceases to be an exclusive right in French eyes. Boundary agreements take on a more defined character in Siam and in the African continent. There is nothing in all this, we are assured, that upsets the balance of power or that overlooks the interests of Europe as a whole.

London organs, ministerial and opposition, take very much this view of the matter. At the same time, *The Saturday Review* (London) ventures to refer to certain disconcerting features in the present outlook:

"The settlement between France and ourselves may well disappoint those who have acquired inflated ideas of what is possible in such arrangements, but it will none the less be a diplomatic achievement of which both countries may be proud, especially when we consider the occasion of its conclusion. Apart altogether from the peaceable disposition of French opinion, the events of recent years must have brought home to the sane and acute intellect of M. Delcassé [French Foreign Minister] the necessity of definitely shaping the policy of France with a view to further contingencies. She had either to close her eyes to the occupation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine or to accept the possibility of some future conflict on that subject. Both a great colonial war with England and a great continental war with Germany were possibilities of the future. The France of to-day would never undertake the two together, an effort which ruined the France of Louis XV. We may take the Anglo-French agreement as a recognition of this fact. Can we seek to extend its significance and see in it a preliminary to a far more widely reaching arrangement with the ally of France? . . . . . .

"We regret that nothing seems to us more improbable and, even if such an outcome of the French agreement were at all possible, we do not believe that it could have either a strong foundation in existing conditions or stability in the future. Causes of dispute between Russia and ourselves are due to the geographical conditions of the two empires rather than to national antipathies, which hardly exist. Russia could not, if she would, check her onward march in Asia for any definite period, nor could she ever afford to abandon all hopes of expansion at the expense of Turkey, nor, on the other hand, could we afford to allow her advance unimpeded into spheres of influence which the course of history and the demands of policy have compelled us to earmark for our own. We might be in the same position with regard to Germany, whose ambitions and energies are all directed toward imperial development and territorial expansion, were it not that again conditions of geography stand in the way. The German Empire finds itself in compulsory rivalry with France and Russia, and is menaced by each Power on her frontiers, while each regards her with suspicion and dislike. No artificial arrangement could effectually banish these hard facts from the calculations of her statesmen. Our own rivalry with Germany is always present in the minds of the two nations, being almost purely commercial and, therefore, irritating; but it does not plant its roots in the inevitable friction which arises from territorial expansion. The German Chancellor pointed out not long ago that, in any struggle with England, Germany would have no ally. Other Powers will not try to depose us to make their own great European rival king. This is no reason why we should not try to obviate all causes of quarrel between ourselves and those Powers, but we shall be wise to recognize that an arrangement with France can not lead to impossible developments in other directions."

This theory of the hopeless antagonism between the world-interests of Great Britain and the world-interests of Russia is very satisfactory to the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ which considers Germany the only genuine friend of Russia in Europe. The *Reichsbote* (Berlin), supposed to represent ultra-Protestant politics, sees in the Anglo-French treaty an overthrow to the European balance of power. But a totally different impression is that of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which says:

"Whether it be called an alliance or a treaty, it is certain that we are dealing with the establishment of a mutual relationship that possesses a far different significance in world-politics than had the former cordial understanding, and that promises to render far different services to the cause of the world's peace than the attitude which once found expression in the mind of these Western Powers. The world has grown wider since then, and the policy of the great Powers extends its aims far more amply than the narrow confines of the European balance, of which the maintenance once comprised the alpha and omega of the statesman's art. In Europe there still subsists the system of alliances, the evidence being the existence side by side of the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance. But in the political horizon, and without prejudice to this system, there are now other combinations which have the same pacific ends, altho serving other interests. In political importance they are no whit behind the parent type of the Triple and Dual alliances. Such a combination is that between Austria-Hungary and Russia, designed to ward off the peril of a disturbance of the peace in the Balkans.

"Now France and Great Britain, the world's two greatest colonial and naval Powers, conclude an even more far-reaching arrangement, a treaty that calls for something like a division of the ocean world between them. It creates a new policy, and on that very account gives a new direction to the whole aspect of the world-movement. At a time when the Far East is overcast with the thick cloud of war between Russia and Japan, this Anglo-French treaty means nothing less than the elimination of peril to the peace of the world from this source. It assures the localization of the Russo-Japanese war. Hitherto the anxiety was general that Great Britain and France, in view of their treaty obligations, might be drawn into the conflict between the belligerents. But now, thanks to the Anglo-French treaty, all doubt is removed. Neither Great Britain will intervene in behalf of Japan, nor France on the side of Russia. In this regard alone the treaty would certainly acquire great significance.

"But there is far more involved. By means of this treaty all possibility of conflict or friction between the world's greatest naval and colonial Powers is ended and all hostilities are put aside. The threatening intensity of these hostilities seemed a few years ago to portend war between Great Britain and France. It is necessary only to remember Fashoda and the expedition of Colonel Marchand. War was then very near, as was subsequently shown by blue books and red books. Immense excitement had mastered public opinion in France. In Paris England was spoken of as the genuine hereditary foe. Threatening notes flew hither and thither. Grim determination was expressed in the utterances of the French Foreign Minister to the British ambassador. Now everything is made smooth in a peaceful treaty of agreement, whose provisions embrace Egypt and Morocco, Siam and Newfoundland. How painfully the imperative renunciation of her in-

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fluence in Egypt must have affected the self-consciousness of France! Since the days of the first Napoleon, the claim to such influence has been one of the political traditions of France. It had received additional meaning by means of De Lesseps and the Suez Canal. Full of bitterness to every Frenchman was the act of renunciation of De Freycinet and Gambetta in allowing Great Britain alone to put down the Arabi rebellion, bombard Alexandria and lay hand on Egypt. To-day France recognizes in a treaty the actual state of things in Egypt, she freely and amicably renounces all design against England's supremacy in Egypt. In return, Great Britain surrenders to France the influence in Morocco, she leaves her at liberty to reach an understanding on the subject with Spain, removing from her path all impediments to the rounding out and consolidation of her north African colonial empire as far as the Straits of Gibraltar. Both English and French give to each other with full hands in order to receive full hands from each other. This is more than a convention with limited, ephemeral paragraphs and aims. It is a treaty of partition, of which the boundless effect extends far throughout the regions of the land and water.

"What it means as regards the war in the Far East, what its conclusion amid the thunder, as it were, of the guns at Port Arthur, signifies, from the point of view of the isolation of the belligerents, we have already considered. But its operation is far from being restricted to this. It really puts a new phase on Europe's whole world outlook as far as the Pacific Ocean, because it establishes unity and friendly rivalry between the two most powerful colonial and naval Powers. Nor can it fail to act in a mitigating sense upon the relations between Great Britain and Russia, relations which in their strong and apparently irreconcilable opposition had long been a source of dissembled uneasiness and concern to the world. France would scarcely have concluded such a treaty with Great Britain if it were in any manner hostile to the Dual Alliance. The Austro-Russian Balkan agreement has been called a supplement to the Triple Alliance. In the same way, the Anglo-French treaty may be a supplement to the Dual Alliance." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

A DECISIVE test of the popularity throughout France of that drastic anticlericalism for which Premier Combes is so famous may have begun by the time President Loubet returns from his visit to Rome. The first week of the coming month will be given up to the communal elections throughout the republic. Should the ministerial parties emerge from the ordeal in the triumphant shape anticipated by the Paris *Action* and the Paris *Lanterne*, anticlerical aggressiveness will presumably look for new worlds to conquer. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* has no doubt about it, and if the predictions of this observer are even partially realized, a condition resembling civil war may not be distant. Says our German authority:

"To the late Pope it was very hard to break with the republic, for he would thus have had to disavow the policy which he and the Cardinal Secretary of State Rampolla had framed with unwearying patience for many consecutive years. But Pius X. is under no necessity to take these considerations into account. He is in no way bound to those in power in France, and he can calmly, as the French proverb has it, call the cat a cat. As a matter of fact, it seems as if he would ultimately gain more in this way than did Leo XIII. with his demonstrations of affection. . . . . .

"At last force will be opposed to force. The harvest of the pretenders to the throne of France will bloom. It is far from impossible as the result of the clever action of a Bonaparte or an Orleans, aided by 'clerical' generals, that the whole fabric of the republic will fall in ruins in a night. We do not, of course, advocate or defend this, but merely indicate the probable course of things as it harmonizes with the French character. The slow method of causing a reaction by means of ballots and agitation is hateful to the French. With them the act always follows close after the thought. All French history in the last hundred years shows that this path has ever been trod when discontent grew too great. Should this come to pass, the error reproved by Waldeck-Rousseau—himself an opponent of the church—of lack of moderation, will be punished.

"To force a people with some half a thousand years of Catholic past behind them violently away from the historical foundation of their outlook upon life, and that, too, by the compulsory agency of the state, is quite too bold an undertaking. To be sure, there need be no delusion regarding the fact that already half of France is no longer Christian. But there still remain millions who find their peace in Christianity. They will not allow themselves to be converted to paganism by official order. A real statesman would not proceed as M. Combes does. But the French Premier is a man wedded to his doctrine, and, as one who has left the priesthood, he despises political realities in his fanaticism for his 'idea.' The struggle between church and republic which former French ministries were as desirous as Leo XIII. of avoiding, will next break out with unprecedented passion. One of the two antagonists will be overwhelmed in it—either the church or the republic must succumb. The royal pretenders of both camps will rejoice. The radicals and the socialists, with their cry of 'Down with the infamy!' will likewise rejoice. The issue of the great struggle is now to be awaited. The certain fact remains that the internal peace of the land is quite gone for a considerable period. Great events are impending."

This Berlin theory of the situation finds no support whatever in London, where *The Times* and *The Spectator*, both enjoying the reputation of forming the soundest views of the French political situation, agree that the republic is strong and growing stronger. The overthrow of the existing system in Paris they consider too remote a contingency to be taken into practical consideration. According to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), it is the Vatican which has the most reason to be apprehensive of the next phase of the struggle in France. There is alleged to be a serious divison of opinion among the members of the Roman curia relative to matters connected with the administration of the church in other parts of the world than France. This division may interfere with the unity of purpose essential to the new phase of the struggle with the republic. Father Hyacinthe Loyson, the French clergyman who severed his active connection with the Roman Catholic communion some years ago, says in the Paris *Temps*:

"As regards politics in general, the Pope is proud of being a stranger to it. But as he is compelled, from the very nature of his functions, to interfere in it, as he has just done in the matter of the French laws dealing with the religious orders, he will honestly and from sentiment make serious mistakes. It is he, perhaps, who will bring about the separation of church and state in France. He will bring it about, I am very much afraid, under circumstances harmful alike to church and to state.

"From the point of view of the relations between the church and science, relations which, it seems to me, still affect those between church and state, the intellectual horizon of Pius X. will be, I fear, that of a good priest in the country or in a village, who reads his Bible in the Vulgate—preferably in the extracts supplied for him in his breviary. He has just given us a melancholy proof of this in the condemnation of the learned writings of the Abbé Loisy.

"Nothing is more dangerous in a pope than piety when it is not sufficiently assisted by a large and independent knowledge. And if I may give expression to my entire thought, nothing is more dangerous in a pope than piety when it risks subjection to the influence of a Secretary of State who is somewhat Spanish and reactionary.

"I will be deemed pessimistic. I am, as regards men—but not as regards God. A higher law rules history and turns to final good the errors and the faults of men, of popes.

"In its present form, the church is condemned. It is not of reform that it stands in need, as I long thought myself. It is in need of a profound, I had almost said a radical, transformation.

"Everything proclaims the fact that great Rome will serve as the mausoleum of medieval Catholicism, as it served as the mausoleum of the Roman Empire.

"Every day, in the course of my walks, I fancy I hear amid the city's sad and solemn ruins the voice which, according to Plutarch, cried aloud over the waters of the Grecian archipelago, at the fall of paganism: 'Great Pan is dead!'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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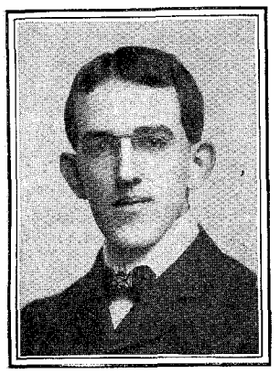
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT WATERWAY AND THE GREAT PURCHASE.

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI: A STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY. By Frederick Austin Ogg. Cloth, 8vo., 670 pp. Price, $3 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE purchase of Louisiana, whose centenary we are about to celebrate, was but an important incident of the almost perennial diplomatic negotiation concerning the possession and control of the Mississippi, which did not cease until after the second American war. In the devious courses of this negotiation, four nations—Spain, France, England, and the United States—were from time to time involved; "and no account of the development of the great Middle West is complete without a careful survey of them," says the present author. Hence various kinds of original material—correspondence, memoirs, contemporary historical writing, and state papers—have been drawn upon in every stage of the preparation of this work, from Mr. Henry Adams's monumental history of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, to such secondary authorities as Miss Grace King's "New Orleans," Hermann's "The Louisiana Purchase," Hosmer's "Short History of the Mississippi Valley," Theodore Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," and Justin Winsor's "The Mississippi Basin" and "The Westward Movement." To all of these, and many others, references are found in the footnotes.



FREDERICK AUSTIN OGG.

The pages that our historian devotes to the conditions and negotiations preliminary to the conclusion of the Louisiana purchase are charged with interesting matter, much of it curious and fresh, and at all points animated with lively and amusing personalities—conferences and confidences not too confiding, fine phrases expressive of the sort of cordiality that is usually expressed with a wink, simulated indifference of the kind that, on Wall Street to-day, is promptly recognized as a "bluff"; the whole crowned with an imperial comedy, enacted by Napoleon, Joseph and Lucien, the "Tale of a Tub."

The Emperor had said to his ministers, "Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I cede; it is the whole colony, without reserve. I direct you to negotiate the affair. Have an interview this very day with Mr. Livingston." Then Talleyrand broaches the business to the American minister: Would the United States care to purchase all of Louisiana, and how much would they be willing to pay for it? Of course he did not speak from authority; "but the idea had struck him." Naturally, Livingston is somewhat taken aback. After pleading long and earnestly "for barren sands and sunken marshes," it is somewhat disconcerting to be asked carelessly whether he would care to have all the region between the Mississippi and the Rockies. But Livingston was a diplomat, and diplomats do not wear their hearts on their sleeves; Talleyrand for example, when next he meets Livingston, assumes the most exasperating indifference. He knew nothing, had heard nothing, said nothing, remembered nothing, could promise nothing. "Why, Louisiana did not even belong to France!"

Then comes Marbois, the Finance Minister, and makes the first definite proposition—"125,000,000 of francs, and it's a sale!" But the American had taken a lesson from the French partners in the game. Marbois is assured that the United States did not care to acquire the region west of the Mississippi, and would, in no case, pay the price. Marbois lets himself down, by easy and not ungraceful stages, to 80,000,000 francs; but our foxy Livingston shakes his head, and brings that conference to an end.

Delay in dealing with Napoleon was always dangerous. Nevertheless, for more than two weeks Monroe and Livingston risked a withdrawal of the offer, in an effort to reduce the price.

And now comes the imperial comedy of a tempest in a bathtub. In the household of the First Consul trouble was brewing. The brothers, Joseph and Lucien, were of one mind, "furious over this Louisiana business," Lucien especially, because it was he who had negotiated the treaty of San Ildefonso, whereby France had regained Louisiana and had solemnly bound herself not to alienate it. But Napoleon flouted their opposition and proceeded to demonstrate to them both in his trenchant fashion the folly and futility of it. Lucien and Joseph insisted that the Chambers would never sanction the cession. Napoleon gave them to understand that the Chambers were not to be consulted. Lucien sought an interview with the First Consul, and found him in excellent humor, enjoying his pet luxury of a perfumed bath. "When it was almost time to leave the bath," writes Lucien, "we had not discussed Louisiana any more than the year 40."

Then Joseph was announced, and Napoleon, addressing him as "a preacher" and "Mr. Grumbler," remarked that he might as well inform him that he had decided to sell Louisiana to the Americans. Upon Joseph inquiring whether or not it was the purpose of the First Consul to make the sale without consulting the Chambers, Napoleon replied: "Precisely! that is what I have taken the great liberty of imparting to Mr. Joseph, and what I repeat here to Citizen Lucien."

Lucien waited, wary and prudent; Joseph reddened, raged, even threatened. Napoleon broke into Olympian peals of laughter, and cried: "I repeat; this discussion in the Chambers will not take place, for the reason that the plan, which is not so fortunate as to win your approbation, conceived by me, negotiated by me, will be ratified and executed by me, all alone. Do you understand?" And then the First Consul made a strenuous agitation in the bath, which resulted in a surprising drenching of all the surrounding objects—including Joseph.

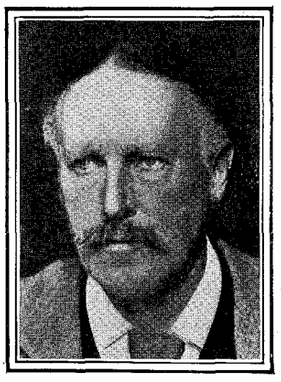
A BOOK OF SPIRITUAL ADVENTURES.

A PREACHER'S STORY OF HIS WORK. By W. S. Rainsford. Rector of St. George's Church, New York City. Cloth, 245 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.

DR. RAINSFORD'S spiritual physique is evidently as big and virile and dauntless as his material body. The man who could and did knock down an east-side tough who did not behave himself in Sunday-school speaks from every page of this book. It might well be named a book of spiritual adventures. Here is a veritable modern Nimrod, "a mighty hunter before the Lord." He takes you on a most strenuous, exhilarating tramp in a great, wide-open soul country. If you wish to carry out the figure you may add: "Big game in abundance," "thrilling incident," "hair-breadth escapes," and all the rest. This book should be put at once into the hands of all theological students and young ministers, especially those who need, like Timothy, to take something for their spiritual stomach's sake.

This is not a book for the critic or the literary dilettante. It will not "live in literature." You are not in the bookish mood as you read. You turn the last page with the feeling, I have had a rare hour of direct personal communion with a large, free, valiant soul. After this I am acquainted with Dr. Rainsford.

As he talks impetuously on and on you would like to stop him for more respecting "simply a preaching church"; "evangelistic sermons," with most of the evangel left out; "sincerity," the minister's final, irresistible leverage upon the souls of his fellow men; "restatement of doctrine," a demand vibrant, electrical, in all present religious thought; the "social famine" which confronts the church; "self-consciousness," the preacher's subtle, devitalizing, spiritual malaria. Above all, do we want to hear more concerning "the dangerous men who are not the masses, men we know and dine with, who are bound to look at everything from a financial point of view." Yes, they are all here, the questions of the hour, vital, elemental in this capacious, "manbodied" heart, not as dry forensic material, but as insistant demands of our common humanity,



W. S. RAINSFORD.

Dr. Rainsford has wrought better than he knew in this extemporaneous book. It is steadfastly asserted in very high quarters that ministers and churches are depleted of power because they have departed from the ancient standards. This man held his inherited beliefs from him, looked them resolutely through and through—the kingly conception of God, the autocratic idea of the divine government, the substitutional theory of atonement, the hierarchical constitutional of the church—and said deliberately, I do not believe them, therefore I will not preach them. I do believe in the Fatherhood of God, and, consequently, in the brotherhood of man; that will I preach, on that basis will I administer the church. Was the prophecy of disaster fulfilled? On the contrary,

> "He fought his doubts and gathered strength,
> He would not make his judgment blind,
> He faced the spectres of the mind
> And laid them; thus he came at length
>
> To find a stronger faith his own;
> And Power was with him in the night."

These two ancient, yet ever new and revolutionary, truths—the Fatherhood in heaven and the social kingdom on earth—were applied directly to that feeble, dying "ecclesiastical organization," and it has sprung into the great living St. George's Church of to-day, one of the most powerful and effective among the religious institutions of the

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country. Not only is the church raised from the dead and clothed with newness of life, but the man himself is set free into a "glorious liberty" of the spirit. This transition from the old to the new, with its inevitable emancipation and access of power to both the church and the man, is not given us in another academic argument, such as afflict all religious assemblies of the day; but we see the thing done; a transformation scene is enacted before our eyes while the dramatic conversation goes impetuously on.

In a great hill country like this, the reader must not mind if he is jolted a bit over rough rhetorical places. He must take complacently the naïve and sturdy self-consciousness of the guide. He is big and strong, the pace is exhilarating, and he knows the way he takes. The hills are always there and the air is a tonic.

CLEVER BUT ARTIFICIAL.

AN EVANS OF SUFFOLK. By Anna Farquhar. Cloth, 408 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

THIS is a story owing its birth to the author's sheer force of cleverness, rather than one that compelled itself to be told. It is bright and entertaining, its witticisms are of a distinctly modern brand, and it is well stocked with adroit and unexpected turns of social satire; yet underlying all is felt a strain of artificiality. This may be due to the fact that the story, tho presented as a picture of modern life, is in effect romance. Turn full daylight upon it and it dissolves into air.

ANNA FARQUHAR.

Its basis is the marriage of a man of a proud, long-established Boston family, with a woman of whose antecedents he knows nothing. So ignorant or indifferent is he of her past that, altho she was a widow before he met her, he never so much as suspected the fact either before or after marriage. The woman is not wicked; she is merely the victim of unfortunate parentage, whose existence she tries to hide. The absurdity of her scheme becomes apparent from the moment we discover her trying to meet her mother clandestinely around the corner of King's Chapel and in view of the Parker House, and the absurdity deepens as we discover the father—the decadent son of a good English family—disporting himself and periodically drinking with the fishermen along the Gloucester coast a few miles from Boston, where the daughter reigns as a queen of beauty and adored by a husband whose family are about as well known as Faneuil Hall.

Gordon Fuller, according to the author, is a splendid fellow and an ideal husband; but we doubt much if many readers will fail to dub him very much of a fool. When the crisis comes, of course he rises to the occasion and acts much as other men would act in a like dilemma; but the crisis itself is likely to strike a reader as impossible. The book is superficially clever and makes lively reading.

A NEW BOOK ON THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

KOREA. By Angus Hamilton. Cloth, xliii.+313 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

NOTHING less spectacular than war can really interest the public in geography. Now that war is a fact, books—some of which have no other excuse for being—have jostled each other through the press to answer the new demand for knowledge of the East. With the best-considered of these, Mr. Hamilton's volume on Korea deserves to take its place.

The introduction was prepared as late as December 25, 1903. In this he ventures somewhat beyond his theme to discuss the crisis then impending. After describing Russia's defenses at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and comparing in detail her land and naval equipment with that of Japan, he risks a prophecy as to the probable conduct of the war in its early stages—a prophecy that has found remarkable fulfilment in subsequent events.

Mr. Hamilton's book is the outcome of his residence in Korea as the correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* and other London journals. He has addressed himself not so much to an ordered account of the history, racial peculiarities, and customs of the Koreans, as to the effect of Western civilization upon Korea and the promise the country gives of rapid industrial development. The author writes out of a full knowledge of the subjects treated. Himself a quick and searching observer, he has also had access to official sources of information, and is prepared to enforce his conclusions with statistics. The statistics, in fact, are numerous enough to threaten dulness, but it is only a threat: interest is amply redeemed by a fluent and forceful style.

A British public is constantly in the writer's mind, primarily that part of the British public with whom rests the supremacy of British commerce. He laments the decay of England's prestige in the Far East. "The apathy of the British merchant," he says, "can not be regarded as singular when business houses in London direct catalogues, intended for delivery at Chemulpo, to the British vice-consul, Korea, Africa." He would arouse his countrymen to action by showing them what the enterprise of Japan and the United States has done toward the remaking of Korea. It may come as a surprise even to some alert Americans to know that the Hermit Nation has already been invaded by railroads, electric street-cars, electric lights, the telegraph, and the telephone; that hospitals and schools have been opened that banks, foreign shops, and agencies have sprung up; that a modern postal service has been inaugurated; and that Seoul, the capital, is within measurable distance, as the author expresses it, of becoming the highest, most interesting, and cleanest city in the East.

Altogether, Mr. Hamilton's volume fills a distinct place in the literature of the new East. It brims with pertinent facts, and will prove profitable reading to those who wish a penetrating account of the transformation now going on in Korea.

AN IMAGINARY IRISH REVOLUTION.

THE RED LEAGUERS. By Shan Bullock. Cloth, 315 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE substance of this tale consists of the secret plotting, combining, and final armed uprising of the Catholic peasantry of Ireland. The scenes are laid in the North, where traditional feud and hostile distrust between Catholic and Protestant have waxed fiercest, and where the latter are all of orange hue. The actors are mainly persons who have figured before in Bullock's stories.

The author keeps true to the spirit of Irish history in making the revolutionists choose for their leader a Protestant whose national spirit can rise above party feeling. They chose one Captain Shaw, who had seen hard service in the late South African war. England, in the interval, is supposed to have entered into foreign entanglements, become weakened, depleted and friendless among the nations. Shaw's idea is to work stealthily, surprise and capture the Orangemen, who he knows will not work with him or any one having the benefit of the whole country at heart. Unfortunately, one of his followers blunders and a fight is precipitated.

Thus far the story needs to be outlined in order to speak at all of its scope and purpose, which—if the author has set purpose in telling it—is to portray the pitiful tangle of politico-religious Irish hate and the hopelessness of any cohesive national action that might put that unfortunate island in forward march with the modern spirit.

As usual, Bullock shows himself no partizan in depicting Irish traits and conditions. If he presents the rank and file of the Catholics imbued with the smoldering hate of unspeakable centuries, cunning rather than shrewd in plotting, lacking in steadfastness and short-sighted in outlook, he makes the Orangemen tenfold more purblind and pigheaded than the others. The Catholics, as he shows them, have more interest in the trend of events to-day. They have read and imbibed the goings-on abroad in the world; they are alert, watchful of opportunity, and burning with the desire to throw off conditions that have degraded and placed them at a disadvantage. The northern Protestants whom he portrays keep to the point of view that their fathers held a couple of centuries ago. Every day of their lives they mentally fight the Boyne battle over again. For them Orange William still lives and "Croppy lie down" is the only battle-hymn they care to teach their children. The petty power and perquisites placed in their hands by a governmental policy whose aim was to keep the country divided into two hostile camps and to breed a small army of go-between informers so that no man might trust his neighbor, has kept the Orangeman fancying himself a superior being still. He does not see his limitations, his actual inferiority in varied talents and resources to the neighbors whom politics have made his social inferiors for generations. All this and much more Bullock depicts in this story, which possesses the condensed strength and gives out the curious sense of holding in reserve more than it actually tells, that marks all this author's work.

SHAN BULLOCK.

It is not a pleasant story. Even the love episodes that mingle with the strife do not make pleasant reading, tho they are interesting by reason of the unusual feminine types revealed. As a whole, the story is uncomplimentary to Bullock's countrymen, viewed either from their tactics or the outcome of their achievements. The moral is, that had Ireland her independence the men who won it would not know how to use their power. It is an old charge, daily discredited and constantly disproved in every country to which Irishmen have emigrated and gained power and place. Moreover, it is disproved in every English colony over which Irishmen have been sent to rule and govern, and by the long, illustrious list of Irish generals and leaders who have won those colonies. Doubtless, however, the perspective of even a notably clever author is handicapped by living in Ireland and getting befogged in its petty politics.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Social Progress, 1904."—Edited by Josiah Strong. (273 pp.; $1.00 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"How to Get the Best Out of Books."—Richard Le Gallienne. (170 pp.; $1.25 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Tree-Dwellers."—Katharine E. Dopp. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Social Unrest."—John Graham Brooks. (394 pp.; paper, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Merry Anne."—Samuel Merwin. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493–1898."—Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Vol. xii., 1601–1604. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.)

"Der Dengelstock and Poems and Translations in Pennsylvania-German Dialect."—Lee L. Grumbine, Lebanon, Pa.

"Mixed Essays."—Matthew Arnold. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Last Essays on Church and Religion."—Matthew Arnold. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Friendship's Garland."—Matthew Arnold. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Issue."—George Morgan. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50.)

"By the Good Sainte Anne."—Anna Chapin Ray. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Life and Death."—Henryk Sienkiewicz. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.00.)

"Ranching with Lords and Commons."—John R. Craig. (William Briggs, Toronto.)

"Masterpieces in Art."—Elson Prints: "Renaissance Painting in Italy (A, B, and C)." (A. W. Elson & Co., Boston.)

"The Spirit of Japan."—Ernest A. Sturge. (Presbyterian Japanese Missions on the Coast, San Francisco, Cal.)

"Men of the Covenant."—Alexander Smellie. (440 pp.; $2.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"Fairy Tales Up-to-Date."—Wallace Irwin. (Paul Elder & Co. Paper, $0.25; board, $0.50.)

"Not in the Curriculum."—Introduction by Henry Van Dyke. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $0.50.)

"Nami-Ko."—Translated from the Japanese of Kenjiro Tokutomi. (Herbert B. Turner & Co., $1.50.)

"Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh."—A. R. Baker. (Arthur H. Clark Company, $0.50.)

"How to Sleep."—Marian M. George. (F. J. George, Berwyn, Ill., $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Cup.

By WILLIAM SHARP.

A Buddhist's tomb-shaped cup enwrought in jade,
With gods of silence carven on its breast:
But is there peace where war is never made,
Can Silence live amid eternal rest?

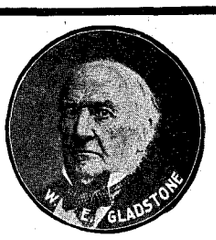
—*From Harper's Magazine.*

On Saturday, Next Saturday.

By R. C. L.

On Saturday, next Saturday, the twenty-sixth of March,
When other folks are breakfasting or getting out of bed—
Where Putney Bridge divides the flood with buttress and with arch,
Two Eights shall start for victory (and one shall go ahead),
Oh, it's getting to your stakeboat that makes you shake and shiver
Where the launches all are fretting in the middle of the river;
And it's taking off your sweater, and it's gripping of your oar,
With your coxswain looking glum,
While a deep expectant hum
Comes like surges of a stormy sea that beats upon the shore;

THOMAS B. REED, Editor-in-Chief.



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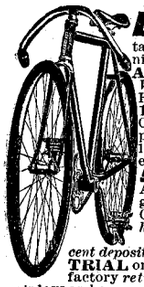

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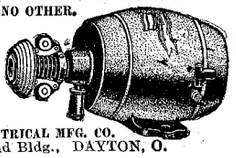

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When other folks are breakfasting or getting out of bed,
On Saturday, next Saturday (I hope I shan't be late),
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At Putney when the racing crews get off at thirty-eight.

Oh it's swinging it and driving it that makes you move your bellows;
And it's watching (which you shouldn't do) the other puffing fellows;
And it's giving her ten hard ones and straining like an ox
With your muscles on the crack
In your shoulders and your back,
As you hear the frantic orders of your agitated Cox.

And it's "Mortlake, weary Mortlake, I wish you weren't so far,"
And the Cox yells, "Now you're gaining," and, by Jingo, so you are!

On Saturday, next Saturday, may I be there to greet
Those sixteen jolly Englishmen a-tugging for the lead.
And eight shall have the victory and eight must bear defeat,
But what's the odds since all have pluck—and that's the thing we need.

Oh it's rowing in a stern chase that makes you feel you're dying,
But it's spurting, gaining, spurting that makes you think you're flying;
And it's smiting the beginning and it's sweeping of it through
Just for honor, not for pelf,
And without a thought of self,
For the glory of your color and the credit of your crew.

And it's "Easy all, you've passed the post," and lo, you loose your grip,
But not until the falling flag proclaims you're at the "Ship."

—*From London Punch.*

PERSONALS.

The Pope's Modesty.—A characteristic story of the present Pope is related by an eye-witness in the course of an article on "The Papal Conclave of 1903" (in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*):

At the conclave, he says, one of the French cardinals found himself next to a colleague who was a stranger to him, to whom he said in French, "Your Eminence is doubtless an Italian Archbishop. What is your diocese?" The stranger replied in Italian, "I do not speak French." Thereupon the conversation was continued in Latin. The French cardinal repeated the question as to the diocese of the other. "I am the patriarch of Venice," said the latter, and then went on to thank God that, because he could not speak French, he was not *papabile*—eligible to the pontificate. This humble patriarch of Venice, however, became Pius X.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Not for Mr. Williams.—John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, who has been mentioned as a Presidential possibility, has given up all thought of the Presidency. This interview in the New York *Telegraph* explains his action:

"Why," replied Mr. Williams, "the correspondent of a Western paper asked me that question yesterday. 'Are you a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Williams?' asked he.

"Well, I looked the young man over and I saw he was in earnest.

"'I was,' I told him. 'At least I saw a good deal about it in the papers. Then I commenced to hear from my constituents. The municipal council at Yazoo passed resolutions to the effect that the municipality preferred that I should remain in my present

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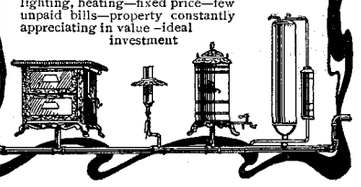

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proud position in the legislative branch, and not aspire to executive honors.

"'Then I heard from the intelligent voters of Shubuta. Then Narkeeta spoke; then Stein's Siding. They were all vehemently against my running for President.'

"'Then you are not a candidate?' put in the correspondent.

"'Oh, I think I could fix those fellows down in Mississippi all right.'

"'Then you are a candidate?'

"'No—o. Fact is, about that time Mrs. Williams came up to Washington city, and I took her for a drive. We were passing the White House when she turned to me and said: "What's this I hear about you running for President, Mr. Williams?"

"'"Oh, nothing much," says I.

"'"Well," says Mrs. Williams, "I don't want to hear any more about it. You know perfectly well, John, that with my sick headaches I couldn't possibly live in that big white house over yonder. I must have the Yazoo air."

"'So,' I says to the correspondent, 'I guess I'll have to give up the Presidency.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Whole Trouble.—"What's the matter, little boy?" asked old Mr. Goodart. "What are you crying for?"

"Boo, hoo!" sobbed the boy. "Boo, hoo!"

"Come, come! Don't mind! Don't mind!"

"Boo, hoo! I didn't, an' that's what I was licked fur."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Sized Up.—MRS. BACON: "I see by this paper that the average family in the United States has four and seven-tenths persons."

MR. BACON: "I suppose I'm the seven-tenths in this family."—Yonkers *Statesman*.

Works and Plays.—"How's your daughter getting on now?"

"Oh, fine. She's busy at Beethoven's works."

"Where's that at? What do they make?"—Cleveland *Leader*.

Spiteful.—O'ROURKE (who is being lowered down a well): "Hold on, Oi want to come up agin."

FINNEGAN: "An' what phor?"

O'ROURKE: "None av your bizness. If you don't stop littin' me down, Oi'll cut th' rope."—Columbus *Despatch*.

Unlucky.—PUBLISHER: "Your book is fine up to the seventeenth chapter. After that it is mere drivel."

AUTHOR: "Sir, it is my misfortune, not my fault. Just as I was beginning the seventeenth chapter, I discovered, quite accidentally, what I was driving at."—*Puck*.

An Apt Description.—YOUNG MR. FRESHLY (to his tutor): "Will you tell me something of the Reign of Terror? You know all about it, I believe."

ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR: "Reign of terror? Know all about it? I should say I did. Six children at my house—oldest nine, youngest three—and all down with the whooping-cough."—*Tit-Bits*.

His Status.—KIND FRIEND: "Did you tell the girl that you were willing to die for her?"

REJECTED SUITOR: "Yes."

KIND FRIEND: "What did she say?"

REJECTED SUITOR: "Told me to consider myself a dead one."—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Something Wrong.—"What's matter?" demanded the slightly fuddled man, as he got aboard the car, "ain't this the car I want?"

"What?" snapped the conductor. "How do I know?"

"Oh, you must 'a' knowed it or you wouldn't 'a' stopped an' let me ketch yer."—Philadelphia *Press*.

An Aid to Those Who are Following the War.—If the place is on the Chinese coast, remember the number of your laundry ticket, multiply by six, subtract what is left, and find the puzzle. If a Russian name, add three portions, sneeze, cross your fingers, and forget it.—New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

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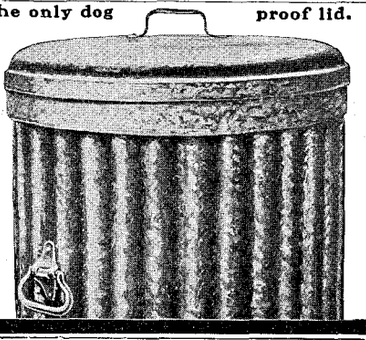

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 11.—Russian offensive plans, says a report from St. Petersburg, will not be complete until late in the summer, when it is expected that 500,000 troops will be in the field and that the Baltic fleet will be in Far Eastern waters. The Russian fortifications at New-Chwang fire on pilot-boats and merchantmen, owing to a misunderstanding of signals.

April 12.—A patrol of fifty Japanese is surprised and killed on the island of Samalind in the Yalu River. The British cruiser *Espiegle* and the last of the merchant steamers leave New-Chwang, and the port is now practically closed to trade.

April 13.—The Russian battle-ship *Petropavlovsk*, leading the Port Arthur squadron in line of battle to meet the Japanese fleet is destroyed; Vice-Admiral Makaroff and 600 officers and men are killed or drowned. Russian advices declare the ship struck a Russian mine, but Rear-Admiral Uriu says the sinking of the *Petropavlovsk* was due to an attack by Admiral Togo's flotilla. The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer *Bezstrashni* is also sunk by the Japanese, with the loss of fifty officers and men. The Russian battle-ship *Pobieda* strikes a mine and is badly damaged. Skirmishes continue between the Japanese and Russian forces on opposite banks of the Yalu.

April 14.—China gives assurances to Russia that no Japanese officers are employed in the Northern Chinese armies. Admiral Skrydloff is appointed to succeed Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian fleet in the Far East.

April 15.—Admiral Togo's fleet bombards Port Arthur for three hours, the forts and war-ships returning the fire. France and Great Britain protest against duties on textile fabrics in Japan's new tariff. The palace of the Emperor of Korea, at Seoul, is burned to the ground. Admiral Alexeieff notifies the Powers that war correspondents using wireless telegraphy to send reports from the war zone will be treated as spies.

April 16.—Admiral Togo attributes the destruction of the Russian battle-ship *Petropavlovsk* to mines placed at the entrance to Port Arthur by the torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet.

April 17.—A small force of Cossacks enter Song-Chiu, on the northeastern Korean coast.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 11.—German troops in Southwest Africa defeat three thousand Hereros near Okahandja; the Germans lose four killed and eleven wounded.

April 12.—The Spanish Premier, Señor Maura, is stabbed by an anarchist at Barcelona; the injury is not serious.

April 13.—The British expedition in Tibet reaches Gyangtse.

April 16.—The Hereros in Southwest Africa attack Colonel Lieutwein's column near Orlumbo, but are repulsed with heavy loss after ten hours' fighting.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 11.—*Senate:* Democrats, under Senator Gorman's leadership, continue their fight for an investigation of the Post-office Department.

House: A bill appropriating $3,000,000 for river and harbor work is passed.

April 12.—*Senate:* The Post-office appropriation bill is passed, and the amendments to the Immigration act looking to closer scrutiny of aliens are favorably reported.

House: The report of the McCall Investigating Committee acquits members of Congress of connection with the postal scandal, but censures Mr. Bristow. A spirited discussion of the race question takes place.

April 13.—*Senate:* The bill providing for the government of the Panama Canal zone is considered.

House: The General Deficiency bill, carrying $10,388,000, is reported to the House. The bill amending the Philippine Government law, to encourage internal improvement, is considered.

April 14.—*Senate:* Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, is exonerated by the special committee which investigated the charges against him. Debate on the Panama Civil bill is continued.

House: The Philippine bill is passed.

April 15.—*Senate:* The Panama Civil bill is passed. Senator Bailey, of Texas, attacks the Civil Service Law.

House: The General Deficiency bill is considered.

April 16.—*Senate:* An agreement with the Indians of the Devil's Lake Reservation is discussed.

House: The General Deficiency bill is discussed, and several District of Columbia bills are passed. Representative Patterson of Tennessee, criticizes President Roosevelt.

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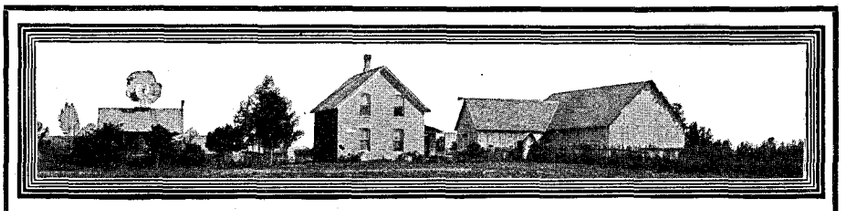

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 11.—The United States Supreme Court dismisses the case of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company on the ground of no jurisdiction.

April 12.—The New York Republican State Convention indorses Roosevelt and directs delegates to vote for his nomination.

New Haven, Conn., elects caucus delegates favoring W. R. Hearst.

April 13.—Five officers and twenty-seven men are killed by the explosion of powder, due to the igniting of a charge in a 12-inch gun of the battleship *Missouri*, while at target practise off Pensacola.

April 14.—The West Virginia and Maine Republican state conventions instruct for Roosevelt. The New Jersey Democratic state convention splits over the seating of Hearst delegates, and the Hearst men hold a rump convention, electing contesting delegates.

April 15.—The Farmers' Trust, with $50,000,000 authorized capital, is incorporated in South Dakota.

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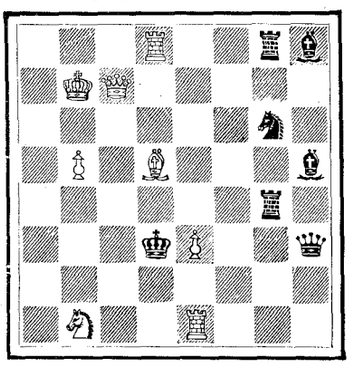
Problem 924.

By F. GAMAGE,

Honorable Mention *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney, 1904.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 R 2 r b; 1 K Q 5; 6 s 1; 1 P 1 B 3 b; 6 r 1; 3 k P 2 q; 8; 1 S 2 R 3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 925.

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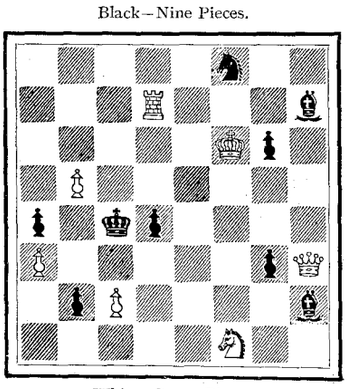
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

5 s 2; 3 R 3 b; 5 K p 1; 1 P 6; p 1 k p 4; P 5 p Q; 1 p P 4 b; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

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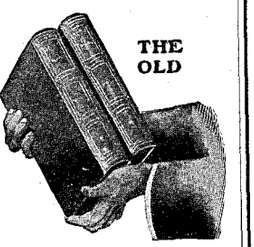

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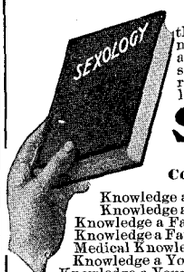

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Two Problematists.

The Chess-Editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls attention to the fact that comparatively few problematists have distinguished themselves as players. The following game, in the Championship Match of the Metropolitan Chess-League of New England, was played by Mr. H. W. Barry, of Boston, one of our solvers and a problematist of international fame, and Mr. W. I. Kennard, of Melrose, Mass., a composer of rare ability.

Vienna Opening.

	BARRY. *White.*	KENNARD. *Black.*		BARRY. *White.*	KENNARD. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	24	P—B 3	Kt—K 6
2	Kt—Q B 3	B—B 4 (a)	25	K—Q 2	P—Q 4
3	B—B 4	R—Q B 3 (b)	26	Kt—R 4	Kt x P
4	P—Q 3	Kt—K 2	27	K x Kt	B—B 7
5	Q—R 5	Kt—Kt 3 (c)	28	R—R 3	P x P
6	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3 (d)	29	Q P x P	P—Q Kt 4
7	Kt—Kt 5	B—K 3	30	Kt—B 3	P—Kt 5
8	B x B	P x B	31	Q Kt—K 2	P—B 4
9	Kt x R P !	K—B 2	32	R—Q sq	P—R 4
10	Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—B 3	33	R—Q 7	P—R 5
11	Q—B 3 ch	Kt—B 5	34	P—Kt 3 (l)	P x P ch
12	B x Kt (e)	P x B	35	P x P	R—R sq
13	Q x P ch	K—Kt 3	36	K—Kt 2	R—R 6
14	Kt x P (f)	Q—K 2	37	P—Kt 4	K R—R sq
15	Q—B 5 ch	K—R 3	38	Kt—B sq	R—R 8
16	Kt—B 4 (g)	Q—K sq	39	R—Q 8 ch	K—B 2
17	P-K R 4(h)	R—B sq	40	R x R	R x R
18	Q-Kt 5 ch	K—R 2	41	Kt (B 4)—K 2	R—R 6
19	P—R 5(k)	Kt—Q 2	42	P—R 6	P x P
20	Q-Kt 6 ch	K—Kt sq	43	R x P	P—B 5
21	Q x Q	Q R x Q	44	R—Q Kt 6	Resigns.
22	P—K Kt 3	Kt—K 4			
23	K—K 2	Kt—Kt 5			

Notes by Mr. Barry.

(a) Kt—K B 3, followed by P—Q 4, is probably the best defense to this opening.

(b) Not necessarily bad, if followed at once by Kt—B 3. To develop this Kt at K 2 was bad.

(c) Perhaps, in view of subsequent proceedings, it it would have been well to yield a Pawn at once by playing P—Q 4 or by Castling.

(d) Suppose 6.., Q—B 3; 7 B - K Kt 5, Q—Q 3; 8 Kt—K R 4, Q—Q 5; 9 Castles, K R, or even Q R, would retain the advantage, as in the latter case the white K B P can not be captured, nor can the Black Q P advance.

(e) If first P—K R 4, of course the black King need not stay where he was.

(f) White tried for an "announced mate" by Q—B 7 ch, but gave it up as a bad job. Luckily, also, as no such possibility existed at this stage. Of course Kt—B 7 is met by R—K B sq.

(g) White again tried for "a goal from the field." P—K Kt 4 could be answered by P—K Kt 3. The text-move seemed strongest, all round, but as White subsequently pointed out, P—K R 4 would have placed a strong "bind" on the position, and threatened immediately to win by P—K Kt 4, while preventing P—K Kt 3. For example:

16.., P—K Kt 3; 17 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R 2; 18 Q x Q ch, K—R 3; 19 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—R 4; 20 Kt—B 4 ch, K—Kt 5; 21 Q x P ch, K x Kt; 22 Q—Kt 3 mate. Therefore Black would be compelled to play Q—B 3, when would follow Q x Q and K x B 7, winning a piece.

(h) Meaning to continue with P—K Kt 7 and stopping P—K Kt 4 by Black.

(k) White was now three Pawns plus, but his attack could be continued only by an exchange of Queens, for which the text-move provided. Black could not prevent this, as the R P would further advance. Suppose 19.., R—B 3; 20 P—R 6, R x P (best); 21 R x R ch, P x R; 22 Q—B 5 ch, K—R sq; 23 Kt—K 6, Q—K 2; 24 Q—Kt 6, Kt—Q 2; 25 Q—Kt

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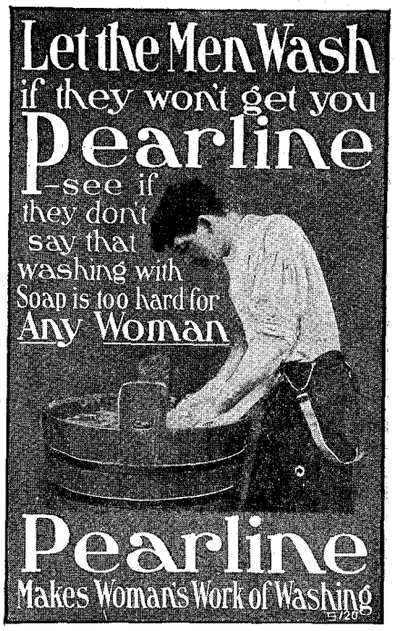

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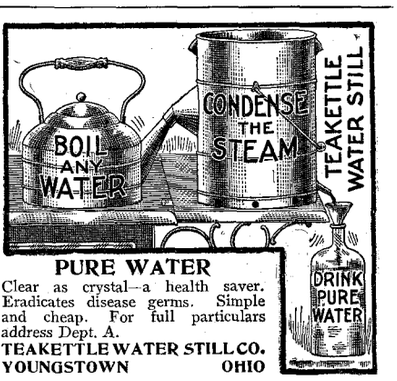

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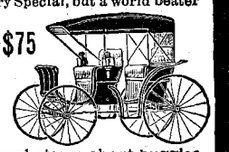

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6 ch, K—R sq; 26 Castles, Kt—B 3; 27 R—R sq ch, Kt—R 2; 28 Kt—Kt 5 and wins

(l) Both this and the 36th move were a loss of time, as P R 6 would have proved a very difficult proposition for Black.

Solution of Problems.

No. 918. Key-move: B—B 7.

No. 919.

1. B—R 6 / K—K 5	Kt—B 3, ch / K x B	Q—K R 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	B—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 6	Q—K B 8, mate
1. ..... / K x P	Q—K B 8 / Any	Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B x Q	Kt—Q 6 ch / Any	B—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	Q—K 8 / B x Q	B—Q 3, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehelm, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N. J.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H Schneider, Ossian, Ind.

918: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ill; J. F. Court, New York City; Lyndon, Athens; W. D. Horter, Williams College, Mass.; K. D. Robinson, Westfield, N. J.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; Z. G, Detroit; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Pa.

919: "Alice Too," Denver; H P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. B. Conant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Comments (918): "Key fine; mates good"—M. M.; "An entertaining Indian"—G. D.; "Clumsy"—F. G.; "Well constructed"—W. R.; "Fine key"—O. W.; "Sprightly and sparkling"—J. G. L.; "Among the finest"—J. H. L.

919: "Praiseworthy"—M. M.; "An able work"—G. D.; "A very inferior version of Traxlers's First-Prize winner in Bohemian Tourney of 1895"—F. G.; "Fine work"—J. H. S.; "The best I ever solved"—C. B. E.; "A great problem"—C. N. F.; "The key is good, and the mates are very neat"—O. W.; "Rather tame for a Pradignat prize-winner"— W. T. St. A.; "Rather difficult"—J. E. W.; "Beautiful and brilliant"—J. G. L.

Very many solvers went astray on 918. Various methods were relied upon to solve it. Q—K 6, and Q—K 8, intending to mate by Q x P (Kt 3) are answered by P x R. Then if 2 Q x P ch / B—B 4. B—K 6, and R—Q 3 is answered by Q—Q 4. This stops the mate by 2 Q—B 4 or 2 Kt—B 5. The reply to P x P is P x R, preventing mate by Q—B 5.

In addition to those reported, W. G. Greeley, Boston, got 916; H. L. Marris, Deadwood. S. D., 912.

The Lasker Ending (April 2).

Dr. Lasker played B—Kt 4. Now if 1 ——— K—R sq 2 B—Kt 7 any 3 B x P any 4 P—R 6 wins. If 1 ..... B—Q 4 or B—R 5 any square on this diagonal, 2 ——— and Black must give his B for P. If 1 ——— or any square on this B—K sq diagonal, 2 B—K 6, with the same result. Several solvers sent 1 B—Q 7, which will bring about the same results, as White can play 2 B—K 8 or B—K 6. The latter, however, is the longer way on account of 1 ——— 2 K x P / P—B 4 K—R 2 (best) 3 B—Kt 5 ——— etc., etc.

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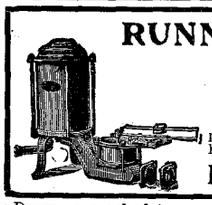

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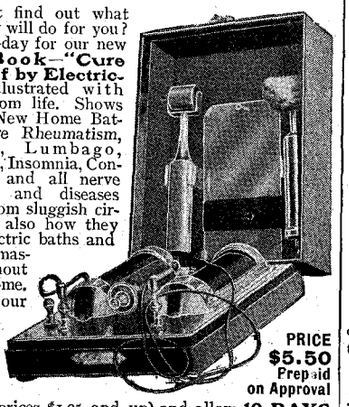

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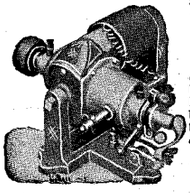

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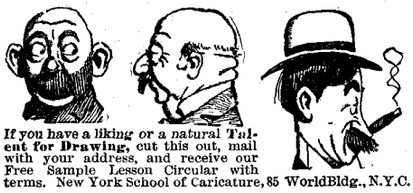

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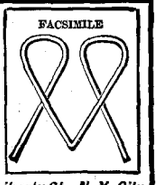

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. F. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Poppycock" is forceful slang for pretentious talk.

"J. E. G.," Jersey City.—"Inasmuch as the word 'news' is plural, should not a plural verb be used with it?"

No; altho plural in form, "news" is singular in construction. In connection with this, a good story is told of the way in which Horace Greeley decided a dispute on this question which two friends referred to him. Greeley was not in New York, so the following was telegraphed to him: "Are there any *news?*" —to which Greeley replied, "Not a *new.*"

"F. J. M.," Bloomfield, N. J.—The "sansculottes" were the agitators who started the French Revolution of 1798. The name was given them by the aristocrats, and has since been used repeatedly in English literature.

"G. A. W.," New York.—"In issuing orders or formulating regulations, should 'will' or 'shall' be used as in the following: 'The Commanding Officer of the First Brigade will detail a medical officer.'?"

The characteristic distinction of "shall" and "will" consists in this, that "shall" points originally to the dependence or obligation imposed upon the subject by the determination of a foreign will, which may be taken as a command, as a moral obligation, or even as a physical necessity; whereas "will" denotes the subjective resolve and inclination of the agent. In the sentence quoted the sense is not clear. "Will" here does not imply an order, but rather notes the future or the conditional character of an action as dependent on the volition of the subject. Substitute "shall" for "will" in this sentence, and an obligation is imposed upon the subject.

"R. H.," Nutley, N. J.—"Sevastopol" is the Russian form and "Sebastopol" the English. In the pronunciation of this name, whether English or Russian, the primary accent falls on the penultimate syllable, thus: "Seb'as-to'pol"; in Russian, "Se'vas-to'pol." The correctness of the Russian pronunciation is vouched for by Mr. Herman Rosenthal, Chief of the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library.

"J. H. W.," Toronto, Can.—"Should a plural or a singular verb be used with a collective noun in such sentences as: 'there was a large congregation'; 'the trade are obtaining better prices'?"

Collective nouns are followed by verbs or pronouns in the singular or plural as they are regarded collectively or distributively. In the sentence, "there *was* a large congregation," the assembly is spoken of collectively or as a whole; but if the word is used distributively or suggests the idea of component individuals, a plural verb should be used, thus: "the congregation *were* not all of the same opinion."

The choice of a singular or plural verb is often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject, so that in the phrase "the trade *are* obtaining better prices," if the word "trade" is meant here collectively, the verb should be used in the singular. This is the usual form of expression.

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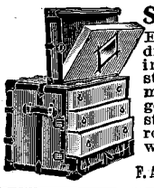

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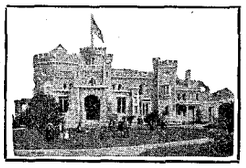

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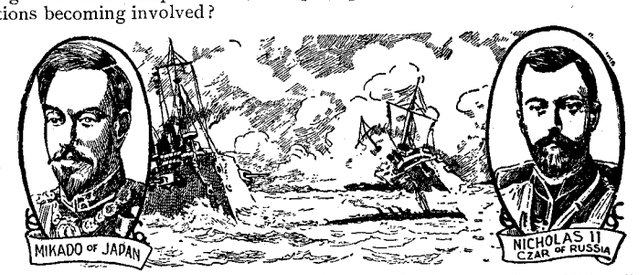

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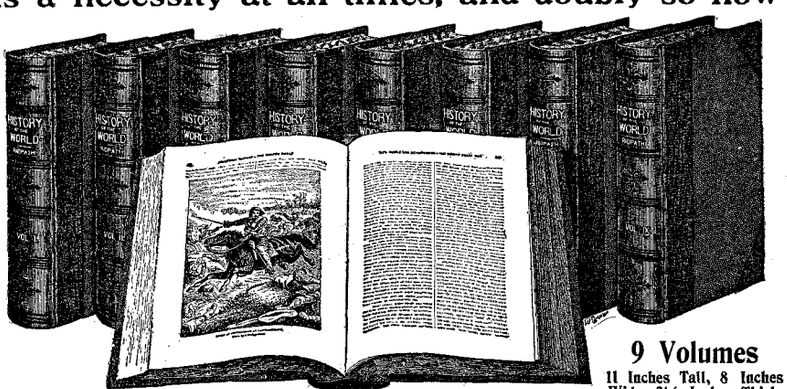

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